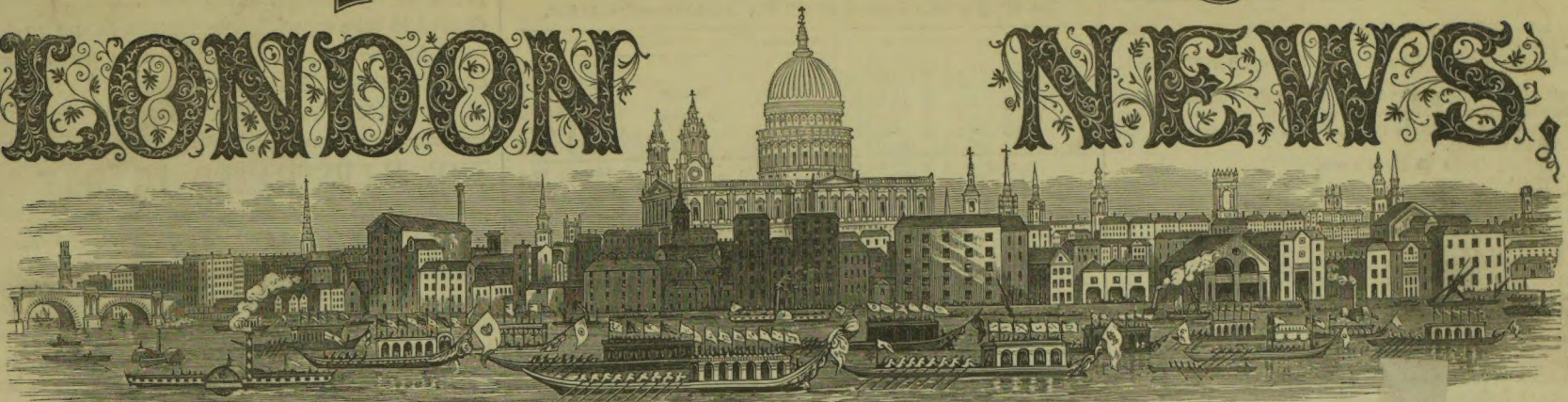


THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS



REGISTERED AT THE GENERAL POST-OFFICE FOR TRANSMISSION ABROAD.

No. 2068.—VOL. LXXIV.

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 1, 1879.

WITH TWO SUPPLEMENTS 6d. BY POST, 6½d.



THE AFGHAN WAR: ARTILLERY PASSING THROUGH THE CABUL GATE, JELLALABAD.
FROM A SKETCH BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST.

BIRTHS.

On the 27th ult., at Parndon Lodge, near Harlow, Essex, the wife of Rear-Admiral W. A. Rombold Pearce, of a son.
On the 26th ult., at Surbiton, Surrey, Mrs. Wilberforce Bryant, of a son.
On the 25th ult., at Broomhall, Dunfermline, the Countess of Elgin, of a daughter.
On the 24th ult., at Elmshurst, Fareham, the Hon. Mrs. Frederick Bretherton, of a daughter.
On the 21st ult., in Newcastle, the wife of the Hon. and Rev. W. C. Ellis, of a son.
On the 26th ult., at South Hampstead, the wife of Sir Sherston Baker, Bart., of Lincoln's Inn, barrister-at-law, of a daughter.
On the 24th ult., at St. Stephen's Porch, Palace of Westminster, the Lady Horatia Erskine, of a son.
On the 25th ult., Lady Agnes Wood, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

On Sept. 18, 1878, at the Family Chapel, Lushkur, Gwalior, W. B. Broughton, Lieutenant H.M.'s 54th Foot, second son of the late John V. Broughton, to Emily, eldest daughter of Major Sir Michael Filose, K.S.I.
On the 23rd ult., at St. Andrew's, Monkton Wyde, Dorset, William T. Preston, Esq., 75th Regiment, second son of Sir J. H. Preston, Bart., of Beeston St. Lawrence, Norfolk, to Alice M., second daughter of Captain F. H. Stevens, R.N., and grand-niece of the late General Sir H. Havelock, Bart.
On the 16th ult., at St. Mary's, Bryanston-square, by the Rev. Julius Shadwell, uncle of the bridegroom, Richard Edward Lancelot Wade, to Agnes Alicia Margaret, Baronne de Pallandt (née Maclean).
On the 8th ult., at Bellary, Madras, William B. Oldham, Esq., Bengal Civil Service, to Maud Julia, third surviving daughter of General Sir Anthony Buxland Stransham, K.C.B.

DEATHS.

On the 22nd ult., at 235, Bath-street, Glasgow, James MacLaine Watterson, Newhall House, Penicuik, N.B., Captain H.R.H. the Duke of Edinburgh's Own Artillery Militia.
On the 22nd ult., at Bournemouth, Viscountess Molesworth, daughter of the Marchioness of Vinchiaturo and the late Captain Bagot Gosset, of the 4th Dragoon Guards. R.I.P.
On the 23rd ult., at The Cloisters, Windsor Castle, Elenora Grace, the beloved wife of Sir George Elvey, Mus. D., aged 60.
On the 22nd ult., at Cheltenham, Louisa, widow of the late George Reid, Esq., of Watlington Hall, Norfolk, and fourth daughter of the late Sir Charles Oakeley, Bart., Governor of Madras.
On the 25th ult., Augustus Foster, Esq., of Warmwell, Dorset, in the 92nd year of his age.
On the 22nd ult., at The Priory, Richmond, John Cranch Walker Vivian, younger son of the late Lord Vivian.
On the 25th ult., at Danevale, William John Renny, Esq., of Danevale, Castledouglas, N.B., J.P., and Deputy Lieutenant for the Stewartry of Kirkcubright. And at Danevale, on the same day, Edith Maud, his daughter.

* * The charge for the insertion of Births, Marriages, or Deaths is Five Shillings for each announcement.

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK ENDING FEB. 8.

SUNDAY, FEB. 2.
Fourth Sunday after Epiphany.
Purification of the Virgin Mary.
Candlemas.
Morning Lessons: Job xxvii.; Matt. xviii. 21-23. Evening Lessons: Job xxviii. or xxix.; Acts xx. 1-17.
St. Paul's Cathedral, 10.30 a.m., Rev. Prebendary C. Marshall; 3.15 p.m., Bishop Claughton; 7 p.m., Rev. Dr. Claughton, Vicar of St. John's, Notting-hill.
Westminster Abbey, 10 a.m. and 3 p.m.
MONDAY, FEB. 3.
Odontological Society, 40, Leicester-square, first meeting of session 1878, 8 p.m. (opening address by Edwin Saunders, president).
Asiatic Society, extra meeting, 4 p.m. (Mr. J. Fergusson on the Identification of the Portrait of Chosroes, King of Persia, in the Caves at Ajanta; Mr. R. N. Cust on a Map of the Central Provinces of India).
Royal Institution, general monthly meeting, 5 p.m., election of secretary and a manager.
Railway Clearing System Superannuation Fund, annual meeting, 4.30 p.m.
Musical Association, 5 p.m. (Mr. G. A. Osborne on Berlioz).
London Institution, 5 p.m. (Mr. R. H. Scott on the Birth, Life, and Death of a Storm).
TUESDAY, FEB. 4.
Christian Knowledge Society, 2 p.m.
Royal Institution, 3 p.m. (Professor Schäfer on Animal Development).
Gresham Lectures, 6 p.m. (Very Rev. J. W. Burgon, Dean of Chichester, on Divinity—Acts xxi. xxii. (four days)).
Society of Biblical Archaeology, 8.30 p.m.
Institution of Civil Engineers, 8 p.m. (Mr. C. Dobson on the Geology of Water Supply; Mr. J. Brady on the Sandhurst Water Supply).
Tathological Society, 8.30 p.m.
WEDNESDAY, FEB. 5.
Essex Industrial School and Home, Chelmsford, to be opened by the Right Hon. R. A. Cross, 12.30 p.m.
Agricultural Society, noon.
Entomological Society, 7 p.m.
Obstetrical Society, 8 p.m.
Royal Academy, 8 p.m. (Prof. Marshall on Anatomy); and on Friday, British Archaeological Association, 8 p.m. (Sir Lewis Jervis on Myddleton Towers; Dr. Hawker on Prehistoric Remains at Morecambe; Rev. C. Collier on a Roman Villa at Ichn Abbas).
Birkbeck Institution, 8.30 p.m. (Mr. W. R. May on Cleopatra's Needle).
THURSDAY, FEB. 6.
London Institution, 7 p.m. (Prof. W. Boyd Dawkins on Britain in the Later Stone Age).
Archæological Institute, 4 p.m.
Royal Institution, 3 p.m. (Mr. J. E. H. Gordon on Electric Induction).
Royal Society Club, 6.30 p.m.
Inventors' Institute, 8.15 p.m.
Psychological Society, 8.30 p.m.
Royal Society, 8.30 p.m. (Professor Osborne Reynolds on Certain Dimensional Properties of Matter in the Gaseous State).
Society of Antiquaries, 8.30 p.m.
Royal Albert Hall, 8 p.m. (Mr. Carter's Choir—Mendelssohn's "Elijah").
FRIDAY, FEB. 7.
Full Moon, 1.42 a.m.
United Service Institution, 3 p.m. (Mr. Hepworth Dixon on Cyprus).
City of London College, 6 p.m. (Dr. Heinemann on Political Economy—Land Tenure).
Royal Institution, 8 p.m. (Rev. H. R. Haweis on Bells, 9 p.m.).
SATURDAY, FEB. 8.
Half-Quarter day.
British Museum reopens.
Royal Institution, 3 p.m. (Mr. Reginald W. Macan on Lessing).

THE WEATHER.

RESULTS OF METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS AT THE
KEW OBSERVATORY OF THE ROYAL SOCIETY.
Lat. 51° 28' 6" N.; Long. 0° 10' 47" W.; Height above Sea, 34 feet.

DATE.	DAILY MEANS OF					THERMOM.		WIND.		General Direction.	Movement in 24 hours, at 10 a.m. next morning.	Rain in 24 hours, read at 10 a.m. next morning.
	Barometer Corrected.	Temperature of the Air.	Dew Point.	Relative Humidity.	Amount of Cloud.	Maximum, read at 10 p.m.	Minimum, read at 10 p.m.					
January	Inches.	°	°	°	0-10	°	°				Miles.	In.
22	30.002	29.1	22.6	79	6	31.3	26.9	NE.			475	0.000
23	29.985	29.0	18.5	68	9	31.2	25.1	NNE. NE.			515	0.000
24	29.983	30.3	21.2	70	10	31.4	29.3	NE.			468	0.000
25	30.047	31.3	28.9	93	10	32.3	28.9	NNE. NE.			336	0.000
26	30.183	33.8	29.7	87	10	34.7	32.0	NNE. NE.			226	0.000
27	30.383	34.3	29.3	84	10	35.0	33.8	NE.			325	0.000
28	30.277	32.2	25.3	78	10	34.4	31.8	NE.			274	0.000

The following are the readings of the meteorological instruments for the above days, in order, at ten o'clock a.m. :—

Barometer (in inches) corrected	..	30.011	29.990	29.990	30.035	30.152	30.378	30.384
Temperature of Air	..	29.5	29.0	29.0	31.3	32.7	35.0	35.0
Temperature of Evaporation	..	27.9	26.8	27.6	31.6	31.6	33.9	33.6
Direction of Wind	..	NE.	N.	NE.	NE.	NNE.	NE.	NE.

TIMES OF HIGH WATER AT LONDON BRIDGE
FOR THE WEEK ENDING FEBRUARY 8.

Sunday.	Monday.	Tuesday.	Wednesday.	Thursday.	Friday.	Saturday.
h m a	h m a	h m a	h m a	h m a	h m a	h m a
9 10 10 0	10 45 11 23	— 0 2 0 35	1 3 1 25	1 50 2 1	2 8 2 30	2 47 3 6

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ROYAL ACADEMY OF ARTS.—The WINTER EXHIBITION OF WORKS BY OLD MASTERS and deceased Artists of the British School, including Oil Paintings, Drawings, and Miniatures, is NOW OPEN. Admission, from Nine till Dusk, One Shilling. Catalogues Sixpence; or, bound, with pencil, One Shilling. Season Tickets, Five Shillings.

INSTITUTE OF PAINTERS in WATER COLOURS.
The Thirteenth WINTER EXHIBITION is now OPEN from Ten till Six. Admission, 1s.; Catalogue, 6d.
Gallery, 53, Pall-mall. H. F. PHILLIPS, Secretary.

FINE-ART EXHIBITION, ROYAL ALBERT HALL.
The EXHIBITION OF PAINTINGS in OIL and WATER COLOURS, SCULPTURE, and other Works of MODERN ART, will be OPENED to the Public from Ten to Four daily on and after MONDAY, FEB. 3.—Admission, 6d.—By order.

DORÉ'S GREAT WORK, "CHRIST LEAVING THE PRÆTORIUM," "CHRIST ENTERING THE TEMPLE," and "THE BRAZEN SERPENT," each 35 ft. by 22 ft., with "Dream of Pilate's Wife," "Soldier of the Cross," &c., at the DORE GALLERY, Y. 35, New Bond-st., W. Daily, 10 to 6. 1s

CRYSTAL PALACE PICTURE-GALLERY.—PRIZE MEDALS will be given for the best PICTURES and DRAWINGS Exhibited 1878-80. Receiving Days, FEB. 24 and 25, at St. George's Hall, Langham-place. The Sales for the last two years have amounted to £13,884. For conditions apply to Mr. C. W. WASS, Crystal Palace.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.—THE TWO ORPHANS.
EVERY EVENING at 7.30. MORNING PERFORMANCE OF THE SCHOOL FOR SCANDAL, SATURDAY NEXT, at 2.30. Doors open at Two o'clock. Box-office open daily from Eleven to Five. No booking fees.

LYCEUM.—Mr. Henry Irving, Sole Lessee and Manager.
Every Evening, at 7.30, Shakespeare's Tragedy of HAMLET—Mr. Irving, Messrs. Forrester, Everill, F. Cooper, Swinbourne, Elwood, Pinero, K. Bellew, Gibson, Tapping, Robinson, Cartwright, Collett, Harwood, Beaumont, Everard, S. Johnson, A. Andrews, Mead, Miss Pauncefort, Miss Sedley, and Miss Ellen Terry. Stage Manager, Mr. H. J. Loveday; Acting Manager, Mr. Bram Stoker.

NATIONAL STANDARD THEATRE, Bishopsgate.
HARLEQUIN ROBIN HOOD AND THE MERRIE MEN OF SHERWOOD FOREST.—Grand Pantomime, at Seven, Morning Performances every Monday and Thursday, at One o'clock. Children under Ten, Half-price. The Conquest of Cyprus by Richard Cœur de Lion. Magnificent Spectacle. In active preparation, the Adelphi Drama, PROOF.

THEATRE ROYAL, COVENT-GARDEN.—Under the Management of Messrs. A. and S. Gatti.—EVERY EVENING, at 7.30, the New Grand Christmas Pantomime, entitled JACK AND THE BEANSTALK, by Frank W. Green. New and magnificent Scenery, by Julian Hicks, Son, and assistants. Preceded by, at Seven, SAKIAH'S YOUNG MAN. Morning Performances every Wednesday and Saturday, commencing each day at Two. Children under Twelve half price to all parts of the house at Morning Performances, on payment at the doors only. Prices of admission:—Private Boxes, 44 4s. to 10s. 6d.; Stalls, 7s.; Dress Circle, 5s.; Upper Boxes, 4s.; Amphitheatre Stalls (reserved), 2s.; Unreserved, 1s.; Pit, 2s.; and Gallery, 1s. The only authorised Box-Office, open from Ten to Five, under the portico of the Theatre, under the direction of Mr. E. Hall.

THE CANTERBURY THEATRE OF VARIETIES
Under Royal Patronage.—The best Entertainment in London. EVERY EVENING, at Eight, TRAFALGAR, at 8.45, ZEO, the Marvel of the World, at Ten. Miss Nellie Power, Military Artist, and Florence Rowell, in A VISIT TO VENUS, at 10.30. "It is all good, from first to last."—"Punch." "If you are in search of a novel and fresh entertainment, you will most assuredly find it at the Canterbury."—Whitehall Review. Admission, 6d. to 2s. 6d.

TRAFALGAR.—The grandest Spectacle ever produced.
Historical, Instructional, and Entertaining. The hundreds of Boys specially trained by Naval Instructors. The "Victory" at Sea—Moorish Dagger Ballet at Gibraltar—"Jack ashore" at Portsmouth—Songs, Hornpipes, &c.—Nelson's Departure for the Fleet—Castanet Ballet at Cadiz—"The Deck of the "Victory"—Morning Drill—Beating to Quarters—Great Battle—The Death of Nelson. "Surpasses anything of the sort ever produced."—"Observer."

HAMILTON'S AMPHITHEATRE, Holborn.—This elegant and commodious establishment pronounced by the entire press to be one of the most varied and attractive entertainments in London.—HAMILTON'S EXCURSIONS and GRAND PANSTREORAMA OF PASSING EVENTS, superb and realistic Scenes in Cyprus, England's Ironclad Fleet, the Victorious March of the British Troops through the Khayber Pass, Grand National and Patriotic Music by an efficient Band. The Last Two Performances of the Jubilee Singers To-day (Saturday), the O. I. C. M. Minstrels, the Afghan Warriors, Niggers Nick Pick, and the Three-Legged Nondescript. 6d. to 2s.; Stalls, 3s. Nightly at Eight; Mondays and Saturdays at Three and Eight.

PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY.—Conductor, Mr. W. G. CUSINS.—FIRST CONCERT, THURSDAY, FEB. 6, Eight o'clock, ST. JAMES'S HALL.—Madame Arabella Goddard and Madame Patey. Beethoven's Symphony in B flat, Bach's Suite for Orchestra; Overtures, Mendelssohn and Cherubini. Stalls, Half-a-guinea; reserved balcony, 7s. 6d.; Tickets, 5s. and 2s. 6d.; admission, 1s. Subscription for Eight Concerts, £1 11s. 6d., £2 2s., and £3 3s.

SACRED HARMONIC SOCIETY, EXETER HALL.
Conductor, Sir Michael Costa.—FRIDAY NEXT, FEB. 7, Beethoven's MOUNT OF OLIVES and Mozart's REQUIEM. Miss Anna Williams, Miss Julia Elton, Mr. Shakespeare, and Mr. Bridson. Organist, Mr. Willing. Tickets, 3s., 5s., 7s., and 10s. 6d.

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Places can be secured at the Hall, Daily, from Nine till Six. No charge for booking.

MR. and Mrs. GERMAN REED'S ENTERTAINMENT.
TREMENDOUS MYSTERY, by F. C. Burnand; concluding with A TRIP TO CAIRO, by Mr. Corney Grain. MONDAY, Tuesday, Wednesday, and Friday, at Eight; Thursday and Saturday, at Three. Admission, 1s., 2s.; Stalls, 3s. and 6s. ST. GEORGE'S HALL, Langham-place.

TO ADVERTISERS.

It is particularly requested that Advertisements for this paper be sent early in the week, and Advertisers are desired to take especial note that in future no Advertisement for the Current Number can be received later than Six o'clock on Wednesday afternoons.
Office, 198, Strand, W.C.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON: SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 1, 1879.

"Misfortunes," says an old proverb, "never come single." Whether chance, or some influence too subtle to be traced, causes them to be produced in clusters, we cannot say; but that the fact is so ample experience, both private and public, serves to testify. The British Empire is but slowly emerging from the troubles in which it was involved by the Russo-Turkish War in the South-East of Europe, and by the Afghan War on the North-Western Frontier of India, only to catch a glimpse of an approaching Zulu War in South Africa. "Approaching," we say, but there is a preponderant probability that we are already in the midst of one. It has long been brewing; not, indeed, in the mind of the Government at home, not, as it would appear, in the intentions of King Cetywayo, but in the determination of the South African Colonists of European extraction. It is the combined result of suspicion, of fear, and of greed. We are not, perhaps, warranted in saying that these motives have been consciously entertained by the Colonists, but they have certainly been provoked into activity by causes which ought never to have been allowed to gain head. The Zulu War is one of those "little Wars," so called, by which the Government of the United Kingdom used to be pestered years ago, and which materially helped to drain its resources. That was a time in which Borderers were accustomed to find the quarrel and the Mother Country was called in to settle it. England became weary of supplying means of defence for those who were reckless in provoking hostile collisions with the native populations, but were not sufficiently unselfish to bear the brunt of their own misdeeds. In the present case the original sinners have been the Boors who have founded Dutch Republics beyond the Orange and the Vaal Rivers. Unhappily, and, as it seems to us, most injudiciously, the Cape Government has annexed the Transvaal Territory, and therewith has made itself responsible for the aggressive acts of these semi-civilised Europeans. We cannot undertake within the space allotted to us in these columns to unravel the confused story of recent transactions and fightings with neighbouring tribes. Suffice it to say that an ugly war is now before us; and that, although there can be no solid ground for doubting its issue, the lasting outcome of it may prove extremely disastrous, not only to the colony of Natal, but even to the Cape Colony itself.

We should be sorry to impeach either the sagacity, the probity, or the statesman-like capacity of Sir Bartle Frere in regard to the policy which he is pursuing in South Africa. Indeed, there are no sufficient materials at hand upon which for us to found a trustworthy judgment. He went out to the Cape to harmonise conflicting parties and interests, and to maintain peace. He carried with him a high reputation. He has had great experience in dealing, and in dealing successfully, with uncivilised and semi-civilised races of men. It is possible that Colonial feeling has been too strong for him, or that he foresees dangers which we at home fail to discern. The ultimatum which he tendered to King Cetywayo, however, strikes one, at first sight, not only as needlessly exacting, but as claiming a right to interfere with the internal affairs of the Zulu Government and people, which would logically lead to the annexation of the country to the British Empire. But he may be said to be on the spot. He possesses all the advantage of local information, and is subject, we are afraid, to the possible disadvantage of local colouring. We are bound, consequently, to hold our judgment in suspense in respect of his policy. Still, triumphantly as he may vindicate every step that he has taken since his assumption of the responsibilities of the post to which he was appointed, it is impossible for Englishmen to lose sight of the fact that the colony which we are about to defend, and which the European settlers desire almost indefinitely to extend, is of no very great value to the United Kingdom. The conditions for which, and under which, it is maintained comprise very few benefits for the present, and promise very little good for the future. A Correspondent of the Times tells us that the South African Colonies "are never likely to compete with America or Australia in the Emigration Market. They have to contend with every difficulty to which a country can be subject. There are harbours with sand-bars which it is improbable that any outlay will remove. There are rivers without water, plains without grass, hills without trees or shelter. There are, as in the Karoo, hundreds of square miles of sand separating one end of our jurisdiction from the other, and defying all hope of improvement. Every article of life is more difficult to obtain, and worse when obtained, than in England." It can hardly be contended,

therefore, that Imperial interests have tempted us to go to war in this instance. Of course, Great Britain cannot throw off the responsibilities which she has accepted, nor shirk the duties which she has taken upon her in regard to the past. But it seems inevitable that she must review her policy and, without exposing her South African Colonies to needless peril, must throw upon them the obligations of self-defence.

We will say nothing now of the reasons which commend the system of confederation to the South African Provinces (if such they may be called). It is certain that the idea is not very popular at the Cape. It might, perhaps, be found to limit the unrestricted exercise of self-government and of inter-colonial independence. But it might be made a strong protection against external dangers, and thus relieve the mother country from much irreparable waste of life and treasure. It seems too late now to insist upon this. "Too late," that is, for any practical influence upon the anticipated war. When that has been brought to a close it may be more successfully attempted and stringently enforced. "You must put yourselves into the position of fighting your own battles." This is the lesson we shall have to inculcate upon our South African Colonists. "You must not expect military aid from us in any case save an extraordinary and wanton aggression from without." This is what we said to New Zealand. This is the principle upon which we practically base our present Colonial policy. We refrain from dictation. But we reasonably expect that they who have in their own hands the government of their own internal affairs shall provide all things necessary for the maintenance of their own freedom.

THE COURT.

The Queen, Princess Beatrice, Prince Leopold, and the Grand Duke of Hesse, with his children, attended Divine service on Sunday, performed at Osborne by the Rev. Teignmouth Shore, minister of Berkeley Chapel, London. Viscount Cranbrook had an audience of her Majesty on Monday, and left Osborne the next morning. The Duke of Connaught and Strathearn arrived at Osborne on Tuesday from Buckingham Palace, where he had arrived on the previous day from Berlin. The Queen, accompanied by Princess Beatrice and the other members of the Royal family, with her Hessian grandchildren, has taken daily out-of-door exercise. Lieutenant-General the Hon. Arthur Hardinge, C.B., has succeeded Major-General Gardiner as Equerry in Waiting to her Majesty.

The Court went out of mourning on Wednesday for the Grand Duchess of Hesse (Princess Alice of Great Britain and Ireland). Captain Alfred Egerton, Equerry to the Duke of Connaught, represented his Royal Highness at the funeral of Prince Henry of the Netherlands at the Hague.

The Prince of Wales returned to Sandringham yesterday week from London, where he had arrived the previous day from Osborne after visiting the Queen. Princes Albert Victor and George of Wales left Sandringham the same day for London en route for Dartmouth, to resume their studies on board H.M.S. Britannia. The Prince and Princess, with their daughters, attended Divine service on Sunday at Sandringham church. The Rev. F. Hervey, Rector, and the Rev. H. Smith, M.A., of Castlerising, officiated. The Duke of Cambridge arrived at Sandringham on Monday on a visit.

The general rule by which a naval aide-de-camp to the Queen is removed from that post on promotion to flag rank will not be followed in the case of the Duke of Edinburgh, it having been ruled by an Order in Council that he shall continue to hold his appointment as personal Aide-de-Camp to her Majesty.

His Excellency the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland held the first Levée of the season on Tuesday at Dublin Castle, which was numerously attended. The Chief Secretary for Ireland gave a ball the previous evening at the Lodge, Phoenix Park. His Excellency the French Ambassador has arrived at Albertgate. His Excellency the Italian Ambassador and Countess de Menabrea have returned to town from visiting Viscount and Viscountess Holmesdale at Linton Park, Kent. The Duke and Duchess of Abercorn and Lady Georgiana Hamilton have arrived in town from Baron's Court, Tyrone. The Duke and Duchess of Leeds have left Hornby Castle for Gogmagog Hills, Cambridge. The Duke of Richmond and Gordon has returned to Goodwood Park. The Duke of Northumberland left Grosvenor-place on Monday on his return to Alnwick Castle. The Marquis and Marchioness of Ripon have arrived at Nocton Park, Lincoln. Marchioness Conyngham and Lady Jane Conyngham have returned to Belgrave-square. The Marquis of Harrington, as leader of the Liberal party in the House of Commons, will entertain his supporters at dinner on the 12th inst. at Devonshire House. Earl Granville, as leader of the Opposition in the House of Lords, has issued invitations for a Parliamentary dinner on the 12th inst. at his residence in Carlton House-terrace, where Earl and Countess Granville have arrived. The Earl and Countess of Tankerville and Lady Corisande Bennet and Earl and Countess Beauchamp have arrived at Cannes. The Right Hon. W. H. Smith, M.P., and Mrs. Smith have arrived at the Admiralty, Whitehall.

A marriage is arranged between Mr. Baird, 7th Hussars, only son of Sir James Gardiner Baird, Bart., of Saughton Hall, Midlothian, and Miss Hozier, eldest daughter of Mr. Hozier, of Newlands and Mauldslee Castle, Lanarkshire.

The annual ball given by the members of the Craven Hunt took place at the Townhall, Newbury, last week, when the company was larger than has been known for some years, upwards of 200 guests being present. The Worcestershire Hunt Club Ball took place at the assembly room in the Shire-hall at Worcester on Tuesday night. About 400 of the principal residents of Worcestershire and adjoining counties were present.

The Lady Mayoress (Lady Whetham) will begin her receptions at the Mansion House next Tuesday, and will continue them on the afternoons of the first and third Tuesdays in each month, from three to five o'clock, until further notice.

The annual tea and entertainment given under the auspices of the "Christian" Blind Relief Society to the blind of the metropolis took place in the large school-room of the East London Tabernacle, Burdett-road, on Tuesday evening. This excellent institution was formed in 1856, and has for one of its patrons the Earl of Shaftesbury.

METROPOLITAN NEWS.

The Bank rate was reduced to 3 per cent on Thursday.

The Master and Wardens of the Merchant Taylors' Company have given ten guineas to the British Asylum for Deaf and Dumb Females, Lower Clapton.

At several of the police courts mendicants professing to have been "frozen out" have been sent to prison, some for fourteen and others for twenty-one days, with hard labour.

A meeting of Indian gentlemen resident in England was held last Saturday evening at the Charing-cross Hotel, at which resolutions were passed declaring that India ought not to be burdened with the expenses of the Afghan war.

The official list of prizes offered for live stock and produce at the International Agricultural Exhibition in London has been issued. The premiums reach the total sum of £12,650, of which the largest proportion will be awarded in money; but winners of the Mansion House prizes will have the option of receiving gold, silver, and bronze medals instead.

Beethoven's "Mount of Olives" and Mozart's "Requiem," each work being a fine example of its composer, will be performed by the Sacred Harmonic Society, at Exeter Hall, next Friday. The performance will be under Sir Michael Costa's direction; and the vocalists will be Miss Anna Williams, Miss Julia Elton, Mr. Shakespeare, and Mr. Bridson.

At the weekly meeting on Wednesday of the School Board for London—Sir Charles Reed presiding—a report from the Industrial Schools Committee, asking authority to expend, in addition to £39,000 already voted, £2000 for the purchase and equipment of the "Shaftesbury" and its tender, gave rise to a long discussion; but ultimately the report of the committee was agreed to.

A meeting of Irish Home-Rulers was held at the Terminus Hotel last Saturday to hear a paper by Mr. A. M. Sullivan, M.P., in which he stated what he believed to be the political value of the Irish element in English constituencies, and contended that it was its duty to vote in such a way as to promote a settlement of "the international question" between England and Ireland. Mr. O'Connor Power, M.P., and Mr. Redmond, M.P., also spoke.

The Attorney-General applied to the Master of the Rolls last Saturday for the sanction of the Court to a scheme which proposed to extend the benefit of a fund known as Smith's Charity. This was established in 1627 for the ransom and succour of captives in the hands of Turkish pirates. There are now upwards of four hundred recipients, and the income of the estate is about ten thousand pounds per annum. The application was refused.

Sir Stafford Northcote received on Wednesday a deputation representing 300 manufacturers and 300,000 retailers of tobacco, to ask that the Government in the next Budget will take off the extra tobacco duty imposed last year, or, failing that, move for a Select Committee of the House of Commons to report upon the whole subject of the condition and alleged grievances of the tobacco trade in the United Kingdom. The Chancellor of the Exchequer promised that the views of the deputation should have his serious attention as soon as possible.

The modern pictures, engravings, porcelain, furniture, and books belonging to the late Frederick Foster Quin, M.D., the well-known physician of the Homoeopathic Faculty, were sold by Messrs. Christie, Manson, and Woods, the sale occupying four days, and being brought to a conclusion with the pictures on Saturday last. The pictures were by no means remarkable as a collection, consisting chiefly of small and unimportant though pleasing examples of the English school, with some few by old masters. The proceeds of the sale amounted to £2140.

Mr. Morley, M.P., presided yesterday week at a gathering in connection with the City of London Total Abstinence Union, and, taking occasion to dwell upon the evils arising from intemperance, earnestly commended the work of social reform carried on by this organisation. The annual soirée of the members of the United Kingdom Band of Hope Union was held on Monday evening at the Memorial Hall, Farringdon-street, Mr. Stephen Shirley occupying the chair, a number of the friends of the temperance movement being also present.

The following gentlemen, having undergone the necessary examinations for the diploma, have been admitted members of the Royal College of Surgeons:—Messrs. C. J. Ogle, J. B. S. Greathead, E. M. Price, H. P. Miller, H. B. Leatham, F. W. Giles, T. W. Fuller, G. T. Congreve, and J. H. Jenkins. Five gentlemen were approved in surgery, and when qualified in medicine will be admitted members of the college; and four candidates, having failed to acquit themselves to the satisfaction of the Court of Examiners, were referred to their professional studies for six months.

Both Houses of Parliament will reassemble after the Christmas recess, the Lords at five and the Commons at four o'clock, on Thursday, Feb. 13, when the business of the Session of 1878-9 will be resumed. As Parliament was not prorogued but merely adjourned in December over the holidays, the *Daily Telegraph* says there will be no further speech from the Queen; but in the Lords the Earl of Beaconsfield, and in the Commons the Chancellor of the Exchequer, will explain the policy of the Government, and announce the bills which they intend to proceed with during the Session.

The subjects of the law lectures to be delivered at Gresham College as under are:—1. The faith and perfection of treaties. 2. Congresses; what they have not done, and what should be their aim and object, especially those of Paris, 1856, and of Berlin, 1878. 3. Diplomacy as a science and an art. 4. The rights of nations, wherein will be more particularly noticed that of self-preservation, and therewith also the notion of the balance of power. The lectures will be delivered at six p.m. on Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday, Jan. 28, 29, 30, and 31, 1879.—The Gresham Lecturer in Divinity (the Dean of Chichester) will deliver his next lecture at Gresham College, Basinghall-street, on Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday (Feb. 4, 5, 6, and 7), at six o'clock.

At the last weekly meeting of the Committee of the Shipwrecked Mariners' Society, held at Hibernia Chambers, London Bridge, the gallant conduct of the captain and crew of the City of London, of Liverpool, was brought before the notice of the board. It appeared that on Christmas Day the City of London hove in sight of the County of Pictou, a Nova Scotian ship, which, having been exposed to the fury of the gale of the preceding evening, was entirely dismantled and gradually sinking. The pumps would not work, the chief officer was drowned, and three of the crew severely injured. For fully two hours the City of London steamed round the disabled ship awaiting a favourable chance of rescuing those on board, and finally a boat was lowered in charge of half-a-dozen men who with great difficulty reached the County of Pictou, and in two trips rescued the whole of the survivors, numbering fourteen. It was proposed by Admiral Sir Claude Buckle, seconded by Admiral Prevost, and unanimously resolved, "That the framed testimonial of the society be presented to the captain, the silver medal to the second officer,

who was in charge of the boat, and £2 each to the five men who accompanied him, for their gallant conduct on this occasion." At the same meeting £3732 was awarded to 1175 widows and 1641 orphans, chiefly in small annual grants, a similar amount being given to an equal number in July each year. The secretary reported that this would absorb the funds in hand; and, as the charity is entirely dependent on voluntary contributions, the committee trusted the benevolent public would help them to meet the daily calls consequent in relieving annually between 11,000 and 12,000 shipwrecked men and the widows and orphans of those who perish.

The weekly return of metropolitan pauperism shows that on the last day of the fourth week in January the total number of paupers was 88,663, of whom 44,709 were in work-houses and 43,954 received outdoor relief. Compared with the corresponding weeks of 1878 and 1877, these figures show an increase of 3212 and 3096; but as compared with 1876 a decrease of 476. The number of indoor paupers was, however, 7304 greater than in the corresponding week of 1876. The number of vagrants relieved on the last day of the week was 606, of whom 487 were men, 106 women, and 13 children.

There were 2641 births and 1812 deaths registered in London last week. Allowing for increase of population, the births exceeded by 20 and the deaths by 115 the average numbers in the corresponding week of the last ten years. The deaths included 24 from smallpox, 18 from measles, 46 from scarlet fever, 7 from diphtheria, 71 from whooping-cough, 25 from different forms of fever, and 13 from diarrhoea: thus to the seven principal diseases of the zymotic class 204 deaths were referred, against 208 and 188 in the two preceding weeks. In Greater London 3232 births and 2155 deaths were registered. The mean temperature of the air was 29.2 deg., being 10.2 deg. below the average. The duration of registered bright sunshine in the week was 1.2 hours, the sun being above the horizon during 60.0 hours.

On Wednesday the annual meeting of the friends of the German Hospital was held at the Cannon-street Hotel—Mr. John Rahles presiding. The report, which was read by the hon. secretary, Dr. Walbaum, showed that 1511 in-patients and 17,680 out-patients had been relieved during the year. Of the out-patients there were treated at the eastern dispensary, 4101; at the western dispensary, 831; and at the hospital dispensary, 10,499; while 1174 accident and 1084 dental cases were received. The receipts—including donations at the annual dinner, £2953, subscriptions, £2238, Hospital Sunday, £621, Hospital Saturday, £79, and legacies, £305—amounted to £8892, and the expenditure to £8726, leaving a balance in hand of £166. The report was adopted.—The Duke of Cambridge will preside at the next anniversary festival, which will take place on May 1.

The opponents of the Hampstead Smallpox Hospital have won a second important advantage in their legal controversy with the Metropolitan Asylums Board. In the trial which took place a short time since the jury found a verdict for the plaintiffs, declaring the hospital to be a nuisance. Questions were then raised as to the liability of the defendants, the Metropolitan Asylums Board, for acts which they did in a ministerial capacity and in the carrying out of an Act of Parliament. These questions have been tried in the Exchequer Division of the High Court of Justice, and Baron Pollock on Tuesday gave the decision of the Court that the defendants were not protected, and that the plaintiffs had a right to have the verdict entered for them with costs. An injunction against the board was therefore granted; but the issue of it was suspended for three months, with leave to either side to appeal.

THE VOLUNTEERS.

Colonel Stanley, Secretary for War, distributed the prizes at the eighteenth annual reunion of the 20th Middlesex, which took place yesterday week at the Euston Station, Mr. Charley, M.P., senior Major, presiding, in the absence of Lieutenant-Colonel Gore Browne. The principal prize-winners were Colour-Sergeant Hembrow, Quartermaster-Sergeant Williams, Sergeant Maffey, Colour-Sergeant Padgett, Quartermaster-Davidson, and Lance-Corporal Harvey, who was the best shot of the corps.—Colonel Stanley, the Secretary for War, was present at the annual gathering of the 26th Middlesex, and presented the prizes. He referred to the operations of the Volunteer force since it came into existence twenty years ago, and remarked that the Volunteer movement had reached a period of which those who belonged to it from the beginning may well be proud. They felt that it had passed out of the period of uncertainty and infancy, and that it had fully attained the growth of a recognised force of the country. The distribution of the prizes was followed by dancing.

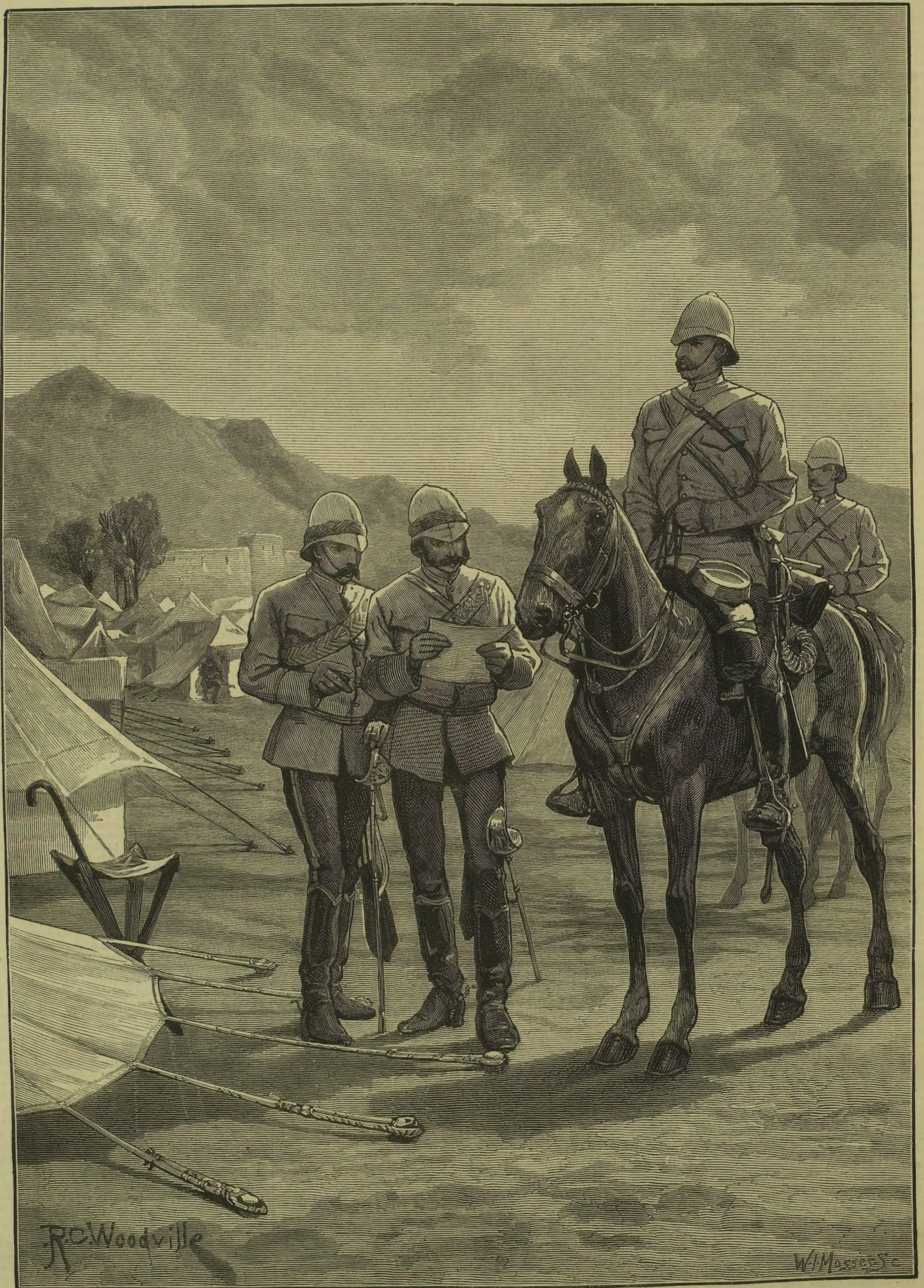
The annual distribution of battalion and company prizes in connection with the London Irish, of which the Duke of Connaught is honorary Colonel, took place at St. James's Hall the same evening. In the absence of the Marquis of Donegall, the Colonel commandant, Lieutenant-Colonel Ward made the presentations. He announced that a testimonial, consisting of a silver centrepiece of characteristic design, had been subscribed for by the officers of the regiment for presentation to the Duke of Connaught on his marriage. The returns for 1878 show the corps to be as nearly as possible in the same state of efficiency as in the previous year. The Gold Badge and badge for best shot in the regiment were taken by Captain Despard, Colour-Sergeant Watts carried off both the Battalion Challenge Cup and the 1st Regimental Prize, Captain H. Roberts took the Daubeny Challenge Cup, and Corporal Good the Burke Challenge Cup. The other principal winners were Private Berrington, Sergeant-Instructor Bailey, Captain Hardy, Sergeant Clifford, Captain T. L. Roberts, and Private Guthrie. The usual ball followed the distribution.

The annual assault-at-arms of the 1st Surrey was held last Saturday evening, in the presence of a large audience, in the spacious drill-hall attached to the head-quarters of the corps.

Lord Derby, presiding on Wednesday at the annual meeting of the County of Lancaster Rifle Association, held in the Townhall, Liverpool, remarked upon the necessity of providing for home defence, and the importance of the volunteer movement.

The annual ball of the Middlesex Yeomanry Cavalry took place at the Freemasons' Tavern on Thursday week, and was largely attended; the Lieutenant-Colonel, together with the entire staff of the regiment, assisting with their presence, and that of their lady friends, to lend a brilliant aspect to the handsome room. A new galop, the M. Y. C., composed by the bandmaster, Mr. Graves, elicited great applause.

The annual presentation of prizes for good shooting to the members of the permanent staff of the Royal London Militia, of which Colonel Sir W. Anderson Rose is commandant, took place in the officers' mess-room on Monday. Lady Rose undertaking the distribution. The prizes presented included the challenge cup won by Colour-Sergeant Mosgrove.



THE AFGHAN WAR: CAMP OF THE 10TH HUSSARS AT DAKKA.
FROM A SKETCH BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST.



THE AFGHAN WAR: VIEW FROM THE AFGHAN SIX-GUN BATTERY ON THE PEIWAR KOTUL, LOOKING OVER THE KHOORUM VALLEY.
FROM A SKETCH BY COLONEL GORDON, COMMANDING 29TH PUNJAB NATIVE INFANTRY.

THE AFGHAN WAR.

The only news of importance this week relating to the war in Afghanistan is that of General Donald Stewart's unopposed advance, beyond Candahar, to the town of Khelat-i-Ghilzai, distant eighty or ninety miles to the north-east, on the road towards Ghuzni; while General Biddulph, pushing on westward from Candahar to nearly an equal distance, takes possession of Girishk, on the river Helmund, thereby closing the road from Herat. It was on the 21st ult. that Khelat-i-Ghilzai was entered, and the Afghan fort there was surrendered without firing a shot. In the Khoorum Valley General Roberts has received the submission of many chiefs of the Mangal tribes; and, before leaving Matoon, held a meeting of the headmen of all the villages in Khost, to whom he explained the state of affairs consequent upon the British victories. He has appointed Sultan Jan to be the temporary ruler of the district of Khost, and has returned to Hazar Pirs, in the Khoorum Valley, where his headquarters are now fixed. The brother of Shere Ali, the Sirdar Wali Mohammed, is coming to have a friendly conference with General Roberts, accompanied by some influential Ghilzai and other chiefs, from Kushi, beyond the Shatargardan Pass. The principal remaining adherents of Yakoub Khan at Cabul are General Daoud Shah and Shahghazi Yousuf, with the troops, part of eighteen regiments collected in the Balar Hissar and Sherabad cantonments. Major Cavnari reports news of the accidental death of the Mir Akhor, late Shere Ali's Master of the Horse, a great enemy of the British Government. As for Shere Ali himself, he is stated to be at Mazar-i-Sharif, in the northern Afghan territory beyond the Hindoo Koosh; his family has been removed to Maimana. If he should not receive a satisfactory answer from the Russian authorities at Tashkend he will probably go to Herat.

Our Supplement contains some descriptive notes upon the subjects of the Afghan War Illustrations in this week's Number of our Journal.

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

FRANCE.

Marshal MacMahon has resigned, the alleged reason being the changes made by the Ministry in great military commands, which the Marshal President declared he could not consent to; but some of the Paris correspondents state their belief that the real cause of his resignation is the proposed impeachment of the De Broglie Ministry. At the termination of a Cabinet Council held on Thursday morning Marshal MacMahon formally tendered his resignation in a letter addressed to the Presidents of the Senate and the Chamber of Deputies. The Marshal in this communication says that, being at issue with the Ministry, and having no hope of forming another Cabinet, and moreover not wishing to give his assent to measures which he regards as contrary to the dignity and the good organisation of the army, he withdraws from power. The Marshal requested the Ministers to countersign his letter of resignation; but they refused, declaring that the dispatch of the letter was merely a personal act. At the meeting of the Bureau of the Left, M. Gambetta proposed M. Jules Grévy as candidate for the Presidency of the Republic, a proposition which was unanimously approved. The two Chambers were to be summoned to meet in Congress the same evening, and it was thought certain that they would accept the Marshal's resignation and proclaim M. Grévy President. But no intelligence of the event had reached us at the time we went to press with our early edition.

Madame de MacMahon, who takes a lively interest in all charitable efforts, presided at an entertainment in aid of the poor organised by her and given last Saturday evening at the Hippodrome. It met with a great success.

The Duke de Nemours held a reception on Tuesday night, which was attended by the diplomatic body, several of the leading military commanders, and the most distinguished families of the Faubourg St. Germain.

The Government have begun their work of altering the chief commands in the army. They have removed General Bourbaki from the command of the Army of Lyons, and superseded several other, but less well-known, officers. The Duke d'Aumale is removed from one corps to another. A number of magistrates, mostly Bonapartists, have also been sacrificed.

M. Hérod, Senator, has been appointed Prefect of the Seine, in the place of M. Ferdinand Duval.

M. Dufaure has refused to grant a pardon to the old revolutionary chief Blanqui, which was demanded by the deputies of the Extreme Left.

The Senate on Tuesday proceeded to the verification of the elections, and declared the return of M. de Gavardie to be valid.

In the Chamber yesterday week M. Bardoux, the Minister of Public Instruction, brought in a bill making primary education compulsory on and after Jan. 1 next. On Tuesday M. Jules Grévy, the President, read the resignations of several members of the House who were recently elected senators, and afterwards announced the death of M. Alexandre Simiot, a member of the Left, on whom he passed a warm eulogy. M. Lepère brought in his bill regulating the steps to be taken with regard to the sentences passed on Communists in *contumaciam*, and M. Louis Blanc presented his proposal for a full amnesty to all persons condemned under the Commune, demanding urgency. M. Lepère also asked for urgency for his bill, and the House ultimately voted urgency in each case, and decided to refer both the bills and M. Blanc's motion to the same Committee.

In the Budget, the *Standard* correspondent states, the expenditure is estimated at a few thousands over 2754 millions of francs (£110,177,304), and the revenue at 2756 millions of francs (£110,242,812), thus leaving a surplus of over £65,000. These figures show an increase over the revenue of the previous year of 54,990,356 francs (£2,199,612).

At the Sorbonne yesterday week the gold medal for 1879 of the Geographical Society was presented to MM. de Brazza and Ballay for their explorations in Western Africa.

The drawings in the great National Lottery began on Sunday, in the concert-room at the Trocadéro, and will continue for a fortnight. There was an enormous attendance. The big prize, the service of plate, worth five thousand pounds, has been won by a working currier named Pierre Alphonse Aubriet, who lives in the Mouffetard Quarter.

The manager of a Radical paper called *La Lanterne* has been sentenced to three months' imprisonment and to pay a fine of 2000f. for having published articles libelling functionaries attached to the Prefecture of Police.

General Grant, accompanied by his son, left Marseilles last week on board the *La Bourdonnais* for Bombay.

ITALY.

The first ball given by the King and Queen on Monday night was very brilliant. It was a great success. The rooms

began to fill at ten o'clock, and the ball-room was opened at eleven. The Queen, dressed in white and wearing superb diamonds, looking well and extremely lovely, entered soon after, and walked round, saluting all the ladies and speaking to many. Her Majesty danced the first dance with the Crown Prince of Sweden, their *vis-à-vis* being Baron de Keudell, with the Marquise de Noailles; Signor Minghetti and his wife, the Baron Uxkull and Signora Magliani, wife of the Finance Minister, completed the quadrille. The Queen subsequently danced the Lancers with Signor Minghetti, and a cotillon with Signor Farini, the President of the Chamber. The King retired at the commencement of the cotillon. Lady Paget, being in mourning, was not present.

The Senate and the Chamber of Deputies have approved the treaty of commerce with Austria by large majorities.

At the general meeting of the Italian Geographical Society, held at Rome on Sunday, for the re-election of its officers, Senator Amari was, in opposition to Signor Correnti, who has hitherto held that office, appointed President, being elected by a large majority.

Cardinal Antonucci died on Tuesday in Rome. He was born in 1798, and was created Cardinal in 1858.

HOLLAND.

The body of the late Prince Henry arrived in Luxembourg on Wednesday week from the Château Walferdange, and lay in state in a saloon at the railway station. On Saturday the funeral obsequies were performed with great solemnity at the principal church in Delft. There were present the King, with Princes Alexander and Frederick, and Prince Frederick Charles of Prussia.

SPAIN.

Notice of the termination of the treaty on literary copyright between France and Spain has been given by the Minister for Foreign Affairs.

A vessel of war has been ordered by the Government to proceed to Puerto Plata and to demand reparation for the insult recently offered to the Spanish flag by the arrest and execution of two insurgent Generals who had taken refuge on board a Spanish steamer.

GERMANY.

An Imperial decree has been issued summoning the German Parliament to assemble on Feb. 12.

The German Crown Princess will, it is reported from Berlin, come to England at the end of February, in order to attend the marriage of the Duke of Connaught, and the Crown Prince will follow at the beginning of March. His son, Prince William, will also be present at the marriage. The Duke of Connaught left Berlin on Saturday for England.

In the Lower House of the Prussian Diet on Thursday week there was a debate upon the motion calling upon the representatives in the Federal Council to vote against the Parliamentary Discipline Bill. A resolution was passed declaring that the existing guarantees of liberty of speech and the discipline of its members constituted the essential basis of the Prussian as well as the Imperial Constitution. The protection of the Constitutional rights of the Reichstag could be safely left to the House itself. On Wednesday the House discussed the motion of Herr Windthorst (Centre Party) for restoring the three articles of the Constitution which have reference to the relations of the Church towards the State, and which were annulled when the May laws were passed. Professor Aegidi moved, as an amendment, that the House should pass to the order of the day, and this motion was adopted, being supported by deputies of all parties except the members of the Centre and the Polish and Old Conservative deputies, who alone voted against it.

The Emperor has sanctioned the publication of the political correspondence of Frederick the Great. It is expected to comprise about thirty volumes, of which one or two will appear every year. The first volume, in course of publication under the auspices of the Berlin Academy of Sciences, appeared on the 24th ult., the birthday of the illustrious Monarch.

AUSTRIA-HUNGARY.

The Lower House of the Austrian Reichsrath yesterday week approved the conventions with France providing for the application of the most-favoured-nation clause as regards the commercial intercourse between the two countries, and prolonging the navigation, consular, succession, and literary treaties at present existing between Austria and France. On Monday, after hearing a Ministerial statement on the subject of the administration of Bosnia, all the motions which had been brought forward relating to the Treaty of Berlin were rejected, and the resolution of the majority of the Committee was adopted by 154 to 112 votes. In the Upper House of the Austrian Reichsrath on Monday a proposal was adopted to appoint a committee of fifteen to discuss the Treaty of Berlin prior to its being submitted to the House.

RUSSIA.

The marriage of the grand Duchess Anastasia, daughter of the Grand Duke Michael, with Prince Frederick of Mecklenburg-Schwerin, was solemnised yesterday week at the Winter Palace, St. Petersburg, according to the Orthodox and Lutheran rites. The Emperor and Empress were present, and on their entry into the chapel a salute of twenty-one guns was fired from the fortress. In the afternoon a banquet was given, and on each toast being proposed there was a salute of artillery, altogether 206 guns being fired. A "Te Deum" was sung in all the churches, and at night a ball was given at St. George's Hall, and the city illuminated. The church bells were rung for three days.

EGYPT.

A *Daily News* telegram from Alexandria says that Mr. Rivers Wilson has settled the claim of the largest creditor of the floating debt, and that other creditors are being settled with daily. In reply to a letter addressed to him on the subject of the unfavourable rumours in circulation, Mr. Rivers Wilson said that the Government is working assiduously for the improvement of the country and its finances, regardless of newspaper attacks and assertions.

A Reuter's telegram states that the project for establishing an Egyptian National Bank has been revived, and the arrangements are almost completed. The capital is to be £4,000,000. Mr. Lowe, M.P., has accepted the chairmanship.

A serious famine in Upper Egypt is reported, and the Government has sent two Englishmen to distribute relief.

AMERICA.

President Hayes has signed the Pension Arrears Bill. His appointments of New York Custom House officers have been rejected by the Senate Committee, under the chairmanship of Mr. Conkling.

Mr. Walker, Democrat, has been elected senator for the State of Arkansas.

Mr. Cox, the member for New York, has introduced in the House of Representatives a bill for the regulation of commerce between the United States and Canada, and to provide for reciprocal navigation. The House of Representatives has passed the bill restricting Chinese immigration into the United States.

The news that the Indian chief, Sitting Bull, had crossed over into the United States territory is confirmed.

The American correspondent of the *Times* telegraphs that on Wednesday Captain Wessell, with four companies of cavalry, overtook the fugitive Cheyennes forty-five miles from Fort Robinson. A fight ensued, in which twenty-three Indians were killed and nine wounded, the latter being captured by the troops. Seventeen Indians remain unaccounted for.

The Governor of the State of New York, in his annual message presented to the Legislature on Jan. 9, adverted to the recent suggestion of Governor-General Lord Dufferin, that the shore on each side of the Falls of Niagara should be made a sort of international park, not with any attempt at landscape ornamenting, in the vain hope of adding to the attractions of that display of natural power, but to keep it sacred from what an American paper calls "the predominance of the commercial spirit." The Governor of the State of New York says:—"The proper course, if such a plan were deemed advisable, would undoubtedly be the appointment of commissions by both Governments to confer together as to its details. Should such a commission be appointed by the authorities of Ontario, I recommend that you provide for the appointment of a similar one to consider the subject. There can be no doubt that many persons abstain from visiting the falls in consequence of the annoyances referred to, nor can there be any reasonable doubt that the removal of these objections would largely increase the number of visitors annually."

CANADA.

The Governor and Princess Louise have been on a visit to the Niagara Falls, travelling as Lord and Lady Sundridge.

Dr. Medley, the Bishop of Fredericton, who was appointed in 1845, has been elected by the House of Bishops Metropolitan of Canada, in place of Bishop Oxenden, resigned.

It has been resolved by the Dominion Board of Trade to favour such a national policy as will secure the development of the industries of the country.

The principal bankers of Montreal have conferred with Mr. Langevin, the Dominion Minister of Finance, upon the expediency of allowing banks, under certain circumstances, to buy in their own shares, in order to prevent brokers from unduly manipulating them.

THE CAPE COLONIES.

War with the Zulus has probably begun. According to official information received in Cape Town, Cetuywayo, the Zulu King, intends to fight. The time given to him in which to reply to the British ultimatum had been extended to the 11th of this month. General Lord Chelmsford had meanwhile been instructed to take steps to protect British territory, and active preparations were being made to cross the Tugela. The number of British troops now at the Cape may be set down at 10,000 of all ranks.

Sir George Bowyer, M.P., Knight of Malta, has been unanimously elected honorary president of Assembly of the Maltese Nobility.

The council of the Evangelical Alliance announce that the seventh general conference of Christians of all nations, to be held in the city of Basle, will begin on Aug. 31.

A sum of £500 has been subscribed by the officers and men of Admiral Hornby's squadron to the fund which is being raised by Sir Henry Layard for the families of the men who were killed by the explosion on board the *Thunderer*.

The official list of German books published during last year has been issued by the Leipzig Booksellers' Association. The total number of novelties, together with new editions, was 13,912, against 13,925 in the preceding year.

Sir John Drummond Hay was attacked by a boar and received a severe wound in the calf of his left leg when boar-hunting on the 16th ult., at the Lake of Avara, some miles from Tangier. The wound was found on examination to be not so serious as was at first feared.

The trial of Count Langrand-Dumonceau before the Brabant Court of Assize on charges of forgery, fraudulent bankruptcy, and other offences, was ended on the 23rd ult. The accused, who did not appear, was found guilty, and condemned to fifteen years' imprisonment, and to pay a fine of 2000f.

A Reuter's telegram from Melbourne, dated Jan. 28, says:—The English cricketers, under the captaincy of Lord Harris, have played a match against the Eleven of New South Wales. The English team went in first, but lost by five wickets. The weather was very fine.

The bill for the emancipation of the Jews in Servia passed the Skuptschina last Saturday; but a Belgrade telegram says it is doubtful whether the measure will be promulgated until Romania emancipates her Jewish subjects, lest the latter should migrate en masse to Servia; moreover, the bill has still to pass the General Skuptschina of the nation before it becomes law.

The ship *Ellora*, 1727 tons, Captain Clayton, chartered by the Agent-General for New South Wales, sailed from Plymouth for Sydney on the 24th ult., with 507 emigrants, under the supervision of Mr. George Westby, as surgeon-superintendent, with Miss Bant in charge of the single women.—Intelligence has been received of the arrival at their destination of the following ships conveying Government emigrants and dispatched by Sir Julius Vogel, the Agent-General for New Zealand, in October and November last:—The *Maraval*, for Auckland; *Waikato*, for Canterbury; and Western Monarch, for "The Bluff," Otago.

CALLS TO THE BAR.

The undermentioned gentlemen were on Monday called to the Bar:—

Inner Temple.—W. T. Wragg, W. Phipson, W. Donisthorpe, J. W. Hartley, F. P. Gosling, R. Mukerji, A. A. Hopkins, A. F. Law, R. A. Roberts, S. C. Boulter, C. Martin, S. G. Holland, F. L. Muirhead, W. M. Dás, F. M. Humphrey, J. A. McCarthy (holder of a Pupil Scholarship in Common Law, awarded by the Inner Temple, July, 1878), H. de Vere Vane, R. Solomon, J. H. Ireland, A. W. Fawkes, W. H. Fisher, H. B. Knipe (holder of a Pupil Scholarship in Common Law, awarded by the Inner Temple, January, 1877), and G. L. F. Harter.

Middle Temple.—W. R. Burdett, N. L. Haldar, H. O. Moore, H. E. Newson (holder of a Scholarship in International Law), J. P. Everard, W. E. Saunders (holder of a Scholarship in Common Law), A. H. Britton, H. T. Wilson, R. Butler, J. A. Scully (holder of a Scholarship in Equity), F. T. Fulman, and W. A. Burn.

The following scholarships, given by the Middle Temple to students of that society, were announced:—International and Constitutional Law: One 50 guineas scholarship to T. E. Scrutton and one 20 guineas scholarship to S. A. Boyd. Equity: One 50 guineas scholarship to S. J. F. Macleod, and one 20 guineas scholarship to W. W. Lawless. Common Law: One 20 guineas scholarship to J. P. Brett. Roman Law and Jurisprudence: One studentship of 100 guineas for two years to G. H. Stutfield, awarded by the Council of Legal Education.

Lincoln's Inn.—H. M. Humphry, F. Kingsford, R. W. Cory, H. W. T. Bowyer, C. C. Lacaita, J. Gow, jun., A. Romilly, A. Cass, G. H. M. Sumner, W. H. H. Kelke, H. W. Andrew, H. E. Taunton-Collins, J. R. Swift, and F. Whinney, jun. (Studentship in Jurisprudence and Roman Civil Law, C.L.E., Trinity Term, 1876; Lincoln's Inn Scholarship in Common Law, 1876).

Gray's Inn.—W. T. Barnard, jun., W. Symon.

THE CHURCH.

PREFERMENTS AND APPOINTMENTS.

Alston, Thomas, to be Perpetual Curate of East Crompton.
 Bigg-Wither, R. F.; Warden of St. Thomas's Home, Basingstoke.
 Bird, H. G.; Sub-Inspector of Religious Knowledge.
 Bird, Reginald H.; Vicar of Great Wollaston, Shrewsbury.
 Canham, Henry; Rector of Leathley.
 Causton, Charles; Honorary Canon of Winchester.
 Chapman, Theodore C.; Vicar of St. Thomas's, Douglas, Isle of Man.
 Custance, C. W. N.; Vicar of Bishopswood.
 Davidson, Francis; Chaplain of South Stoneham Union.
 Deedes, Francis George; Incumbent of St. John's, Blindley Heath.
 Fuller, Morris; Vicar of St. Paul's, East Moulsey, Hampton Court.
 Jones, John Samuel; Vicar of Smannell.
 Le Mesurier, John; Honorary Canon of Winchester.
 Mason, A. W.; Vicar of Dedham; Rural Dean of Dedham.
 Morse, Thomas Daniel Cox; Incumbent of Christ Church, Forest-hill.
 Nash, J. J. Glendinning; Incumbent of Christ Church, Woburn-square.
 Paynter, T. B.; Rector of Christon, Somerset.
 Rathbone, James; Rector of West Tytherley.
 Rountree, Mark; Vicar of Holy Trinity, Thruscross.
 Shearme, John; Incumbent of St. Mary's, Holmbury.
 Thomas, Edmund; Rector of Guiseley.
 Warburton, William Parsons; Honorary Canon of Winchester.
 Wood, H. S.; Vicar of Coalbrookdale, Salop.—*Guardian*.

Her Majesty has nominated the Rev. Joseph Barber Lightfoot, D.D., Canon of St. Paul's and Margaret Professor of Divinity at Cambridge, to fill the See of Durham, vacant by the resignation of Dr. Baring.

In consequence of the removal of a gilt cross and two candlesticks from the communion table of St. James's Church, Hatcham, by the churchwardens, the Rev. Mr. Walker, the Vicar, declined to officiate either at morning or evening service last Sunday. A great crowd assembled, but no disorderly conduct was exhibited.

The Company appointed for the Revision of the Authorised Version of the Old Testament have finished their fifty-fifth session. The first revision of Daniel is completed, and the second revision of the historical books carried as far as the end of Judges vi. The company have now revised for the first time all the books of the Old Testament, except Job, Proverbs, Ecclesiastes, and the Song of Solomon.

The congregation of Christ Church, Woburn-square, have presented a testimonial to their late Incumbent, the Rev. John Hampden Snowden, M.A., as a recognition of his able and faithful services during the past eight years. The testimonial took the form of a silver salver, with suitable inscription, and a purse containing 200 guineas. Mrs. Snowden has received a gold watch and chain from the ladies of the congregation.

At a meeting on Friday of the Bangor Cathedral restoration committee it was decided to make an immediate effort to complete the entire work of restoration, including the nave, chapter-house, and central tower, at a cost of £11,000. Upwards of £4000 was promised in the room, £2000 being by Lord Penrhyn and £600 by the Bishop, while one gentleman gave 10 per cent on the contributions of others.

St. Mary's Cathedral, Edinburgh, was opened for public worship last Saturday forenoon by the Bishop of Edinburgh, in the presence of a large assemblage of the clergy and laity of the diocese. Morning service was celebrated in the nave at eleven o'clock, and afterwards the holy communion was administered. The cathedral, which is very little smaller than St. Mungo's Cathedral, Glasgow, is built after the design of the late Sir Gilbert Scott.

The annual meeting of the Church Schoolmasters' and Schoolmistresses' Benevolent Institution was held last Saturday afternoon at the National Society's rooms, Westminster. The Bishop of Rochester presided. The secretary read the annual report, which stated that the total income during the year was £5000, showing an excess of £558 on the previous year. The receipts of the orphan fund amounted to nearly £1000, or £318 beyond those of 1877.

Last Saturday, the Feast of the Conversion of St. Paul, there were large congregations at all the services in St. Paul's Cathedral, especially in the afternoon, when for the first time the whole dome area was thrown open free. The Bishop, the Dean, the Canons, and a large number of Prebendaries were present, and in the evening dined together in the Chapter House with other members of the cathedral body and the Dean of Manchester, formerly a Minor Canon.—A stained-glass window, by Hardman, to the memory of the late Dean Mansel, was uncovered in the north-west of the building. The music was better than on any previous occasion.

THE UNIVERSITIES.

OXFORD.

We learn by a circular from Mr. Monier Williams, Boden Professor of Sanskrit at Oxford, that the amount already subscribed towards the erection and establishment of the "Indian Institute" in connection with that University now exceeds £12,000, and that the Prince of Wales has contributed 100 guineas towards the fund.

The *Academy* states that Señor Emilio Castelar has accepted the invitation of the Curators of the Taylor Institution to give a course of lectures on Spanish literature before the University during the next summer term.

The Rev. E. M. Mee, Scholar of Corpus, has been elected a Fellow of Queen's.

At New College, Mr. R. F. Horton, B.A., Scholar of New College, has been elected to a "Winchester" Fellowship, open to persons educated either at Winchester or New College.

At Corpus, the following have been elected to open classical scholarships:—C. Cookson, Clifton College; J. A. Dodd, St. Bees'; A. L. Mumm, Eton College; A. F. Peterson, Dulwich College (the names are placed in alphabetical order). Proximo accessit, L. V. Lester, Sherborne School.

Mr. H. J. Fripp, from Bristol School, has been elected to a Casberd Scholarship at St. John's College.

At St. Edmund Hall, Mr. C. Miller, unattached student, has been elected to a scholarship, to which are attached the duties of librarian of the hall library; Mr. A. Bird, unattached student, from St. John's-wood School, and Mr. F. H. Davis, from Wimborne Grammar School, to exhibitions of £20 for three years.

At University College, Mr. J. Oakeshott, of the City of London School, is elected to a mathematical scholarship.

CAMBRIDGE.

The following is the Mathematical Tripos List, the names being bracketed in cases of equality:—

WRANGLERS.

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THE AFGHAN WAR: ASSAULT BY GENERAL ROBERTS' LEADING COLUMN ON THE BARRICADE AT THE SPINGAWI KOTUL, DECEMBER 2.

FROM A SKETCH BY COLONEL GORDON, 2ND PUNJAB NATIVE INFANTRY.

ECHOES OF THE WEEK.

Among the numerous surmises as to the origin of the exclamation "Hear! Hear!" as applied to an orator is one to the effect that a Father of the Primitive Church who was accustomed to preach in a very large basilica was wont to pause periodically in the delivery of his sermon and to ask the congregation at the extremity of the nave whether they could hear what he was saying. The reverend preacher had a very powerful voice; so the faithful in the back settlements were usually enabled to cry out in approving accents, "We hear! We hear!"

I was reminded of this on reading that when Mr. Bret Harte, the distinguished American humourist, was lecturing the other day at the Crystal Palace a gentleman (described in the papers as possessing a greyish beard and a stony expression of countenance) whose seat was inconveniently remote from the platform, stood up and indignantly and at some length apostrophised the lecturer, protesting that he had "a right to hear." And so he had. There is nothing more annoying than, after having paid your money to listen to that which you know will be an entertaining discourse, to find that you cannot hear a word of the speaker's utterances. You feel inclined, as the Right Hon. Mr. Cross did when he discovered that there was no Truth in modern Art, to "go home and cry." But Mr. Bret Harte, who is one of the most urbane of mankind, politely requested the discontented non-auditor to step up to the platform, and take one of the unoccupied chairs there. Still the gentleman, like Mr. Toole in the burlesque, "was not happy," and at a subsequent stage of the proceedings he renewed his complaint. I sympathise with him. Only once in my life have I seen Mr. Gladstone "on his legs" in an oratorical sense. It was at a Guildhall banquet; and my seat was too distant from the cross-table for my ears to catch much of what the illustrious speaker was saying.

Mr. Bret Harte, if he talks as well as he writes, must be worth listening to; and it is to be hoped that both in public and in private he will have a most cordial reception in this country. Mark Twain was heartily welcomed in English society; and as for Hans Breitmann (Charles G. Leland), he is of every "barty" where there is "biano blayin." The author of the "Heathen Chinese" and the "Luck of Roaring Camp" has delighted tens of thousands of English people by his racy idiomatic writings, full, as they are, of genuine humour and exquisite pathos; and we like to look in the flesh on authors who have conjured up smiles and tears from us. I have seen and talked with Longfellow; but what would I not give to be able to say that I had met Washington Irving?

In all sincerity did I declare last week that I had given up caviar or caviare, both gastronomically and philologically; but—ha! ha!—I did not say that I had given it up from the point of view of Vengeance. I am the most vindictive of mortals. *Haud obliuiscendum* is my motto. I will never forgive the Vandal who cut down Shakspeare's mulberry-tree, nor the ill-conditioned dowager who pulled down Pope's Villa; and I hate with an undying hatred the man who invented gunpowder, were he the German Schwartz or our own Friar Bacon. After this frank admission of general malevolence, I may mention that I read with fiendish glee of the Sanitary Commission organised at Berlin to inquire into the aspects and extent of the Plague alleged to be prevalent in Russia having recommended to the Federal Government the prohibition of the importation of caviar into Germany, among other articles of merchandise which are to be temporarily excluded. The stock of the detestable stuff in the London markets will be soon used up, and we shall have no more of it for a time.

But how, you may ask, can a pestilential taint be harboured in such a commodity as caviar? Well, the caviar is usually packed for exportation in little wooden kegs, the staves whereof, while in a state of saturation from the brine in the barrels, might catch and retain the infection. Furs—which are also to be placed in the German *Index Expurgatorius*—are even more perilous conductors of contagion. The Great Plague which decimated Marseilles at the beginning of the eighteenth century was supposed to have been propagated from an infected bale of woollen goods dispatched from some port in the Levant to Marseilles. Carpets, silk and velvet fabrics, and feathers will also, it is said, "hold the Plague."

Professor Botkin, of St. Petersburg, is of opinion that the Russian Plague is identical in its symptoms with the Black Death or "Grande Mortalité" which scourged Europe in the fourteenth century. That pestilence made its first appearance in the picturesque island of Cyprus, which it almost totally depopulated. So fearful were its ravages that ships without crews were often sighted in the Mediterranean and afterwards in the North Seas, drifting blindly about and spreading the plague wherever they were at length cast on shore. I think that this fact is mentioned by Gibbon; and it probably suggested to Campbell the magnificent lines (I quote them from memory) in the "Last Man":—

Earth's cities had no sound nor tread,
And ships were drifting with the dead,
To shores where all was dumb.

Mem: There may be many of my readers who do not like to hear anything about the Plague. Titian, Sir Anthony Vandyke, and Petrarch's Laura all died of it. I have been reading Sydenham's "History of the Plague," Defoe's "Account," and the introduction to the Decameron of Boccaccio these seven nights since. Still, I own that the topic is a gruesome one; but if any readers made of sterner stuff than ordinary care to acquire a stock of very lucid and compendious information on epidemic diseases let them read Dr. William Guy's "Public Health: a Popular Introduction to Sanitary Science." All the historical pestilences are summarised in Dr. Guy's little book, which was given me some six years since, as "light reading" during a grievous sickness, by a kind and skilful physician (I may not mention his name, for, happily, he lives) who, with the late and lamented Dr. Francis Anstie, tended me for months and would take no fee.

How about the "suspicious steamer" sighted the other day off the Fastnet by the master of the ship Ralston? What was she? In days gone by, when every loyal Jingo (the name did not exist then, but the spirit did) was bound to hate the French, and to suspect Louis Philippe, the Prince de Joinville, and M. Adolphe Thiers of harbouring the darkest designs against us, that which is called the "silly season" rarely passed without there alternating with the "enormous gooseberry," the "shower of frogs," the "red rain," and the "cat discovered in a gaspipe," a story of a mysterious steamer which had been seen by fishermen of unimpeachable veracity to be taking soundings of the English or the Irish coasts. Manifestly the mysterious steamer was the Coq Gaulois, Achille Boustifaille commanding; and the soundings were being taken with a view to a proximate descent of a French army on our shores. Was the suspicious steamer the Russian "pyroscafe" Bolschoi Puteshestvennik, Captain Boglobudnyi Tchortovich? Was she the luckless ship Friday, built many

years ago (for the purpose of combating an inveterate nautical prejudice), the lines of which were laid on a Friday, which was launched on a Friday, which was christened the Friday, whose captain's name was Friday, which went to sea on a Friday; and which was supposed to have been burned on a Friday, but which may have been stumbling about the high seas until the wicked Bolschoi Puteshestvennik came athwart her and finally incinerated the Friday?

Perhaps she was a Pirate? At the question does there not come back to you Sir Walter's old ditty:—

Robin Rover
Said to his crew,
"Up with the Black Flag!
Down with the Blue.
Fire on the main-top,
Fire on the bow,
Fire on the gun-deck,
Fire down below!"

But only fancy Robin Rover or the exemplary Captain Cleveland flourishing (and burning ships, too, close to the Cove of Cork) in the forty-second year of the reign of the Good Queen Victoria! The suspicious steamer could scarcely have been the Flying Dutchman, Captain Henry Irving—Vanderdecken, I mean—because the Phantom Ship was in the habit of sailing right through the craft which she encountered.

G. A. S.

THE ROYAL ACADEMY.

NORTHERN SCHOOLS.

Having already reviewed the pictures of the British and Italian schools, we now invite attention to those of the Flemish, Dutch, and German schools.

One of the most important, then, of the early works is the "Virgin and Child Enthroned" (216), between St. Margaret and St. Catherine. It is very delicate and elaborate in painting, but the execution has not the precise firmness, nor are the heads sufficiently characteristic for "Memling"—to whom it is assigned. Mr. Weale, to whom as an authority on Early Flemish art all respect is due, thinks that he recognises in the cipher in gold on the iris in the Infant's left hand that of Master Adrian van Overbeke. Another "Virgin and Child" (217), ascribed to Albert Dürer, is of the school of Bruges. Close by hangs a much abraded but thoroughly individualised and admirably modelled small bust-portrait (214) of a homely-looking woman, which, though it does not recall Albert Dürer, but is rather Italian in character, is given to the German master, and has his initials in their well-known form worked in white on the black dress, and apparently so certainly are they a part of the original painting as to render it difficult to believe that they can be a forgery, but rather that they point to the inference that the picture may have been painted by Dürer during his visit to Italy. Still more remarkable is the pair of small bust-portraits in one picture of an elderly man and woman, the former in a purplish brown cloak trimmed with fur, the latter in black with wimple, which is attributed to Quentin Matsys, but seems to us, in its greater body of colour and intense characterisation, to more nearly resemble Holbein. Close scrutiny is needed to realise the extreme minuteness of the workmanship. One can almost count hair by hair the stubby growth of the three or four days' old iron-grey beard; and the drawing of the arabesque chasing on the silver-mounted stick is exquisite. Another portrait which approaches the excellence of Holbein, but may be Italian, and is certainly wrongly assigned to the "Flemish School," is the small half-length (220) of a man holding an hour-glass in one hand, and with the other resting on an extremely well-painted skull, the frequent *memento mori* in these early portraits. The face-painting in the portrait of "Donna Maria de Portugal" (137), the first wife of Philip II. of Spain, is scarcely worthy of Sir Antonio More; but No. 156 is unquestionably by this admirable painter. The catalogue intimates that it is "said to represent Queen Mary," the second wife of that Monarch; but that it represents no such person is evident on comparison with the accepted portrait of Queen Mary Tudor in the neighbouring collection of miniatures (Case F, No. 14), attributed to Sir Antonio More, of which there is a small oil replica (or vice versa) erroneously "attributed" to Holbein—No. 216. These present a full-front view, and she holds a red rose in one hand. The miniature is historically authenticated in so far that it was given by Lord Suffolk to Charles I. It is evident that Queen Mary Tudor could hardly have counted on her beauty to charm her gloomy lord. The complexion is pallid, the expression sour, but otherwise the countenance is inscrutable, and would hardly suggest that it belonged to one that had earned a cognomen scarcely to be mentioned to ears polite. Another portrait by Pourbus is set down to be that of Mary Stuart, Queen of Scots (211), although on the picture itself there is an inscription "Ano. Dni, 1565. Etatis sue, 26," and a coat of arms which entirely refute the designation! Another hapless Queen may be mentioned in this connection, although her portrait is of the French school—the widow of Charles I. (175), painted, during her exile in France, by Claude Le Fevre—a wan, sad, very emaciated, hollow-cheeked face that cannot fail to move to pity. On the book she holds is inscribed, "Death is advantage."

By Rubens there is a masterly half-length rather solid and closer in execution than usual (it has, however, been somewhat scrubbed), representing a man in black slashed doublet, lace collar, and black sombrero, said to be the Spanish General Velasquez (60). But more exceptionally fine are the examples of Vandyke, Frank Hals, and Van der Helst. Vandyke's magnificent seated full-length of Andrea Spinola in his crimson robes as Doge of Genoa (168) is of more than ordinary artistic interest. When the Flemish master visited Italy and painted in Genoa he was influenced as much by the works of Titian as he had been by his master Rubens; and the noble series of his full-length and equestrian portraits in the Balbi, Brignole Sale, and other palazzi at Genoa, possess a richness of colour and manly dignity to which he had not previously attained, and which, unfortunately, gradually disappeared from his works on his return to Flanders and this country, to be replaced by an aim at flattery approaching occasionally to effeminate affectation. The example before us belongs to the splendid Genoese series; and it would be hard to match the vigorous painting of the head and hand in any of Vandyke's English portraits. By-the-way, if we would measure the extent of the falling off in many of the latter we have but to take a few steps to the full-length of James Stuart, Duke of Richmond and Lennox (170). Returning to the Genoese Doge, attention is invited to the execution of the enormous crimson damask robe of state as a notable technical exploit; there is, however, one fault in it—i.e., a deficiency of grey, arising from the underpainting being swamped by the heavy uniform glaze. Such robes are still worn by legal and other dignitaries in Italy; and when a number of these from all parts of the peninsula walked in the funeral procession to the Pantheon on the death of Victor Emmanuel the sumptuous effect of the masses of crimson and scarlet velvet and silk, foiled by the gold-coloured sand strewn along the streets (which must have

come from Montorio), was one never to be forgotten by those who saw it. The large illustration of Tasso, Rinaldo asleep, and Armida entangling him in a wreath, with a sea-nymph and Cupids (126), is a superb example of Vandyke's more decorative style—a style less happily employed in his scriptural subjects. Then, again, what a consummate draughtsman does he appear in the sketch-study of the baby heads of the little Princess Elizabeth and Duke of Gloucester (131)! In a "Portrait of a Man" (71), in black, with ruff, holding his broad-brimmed hat and gloves, Frank Hals had a model whose rather common physiognomy accords with the artist's own tendency to coarseness in taste. But how admirably modelled, how animated is the radiant face: it moves, it speaks almost! This apparent mobility and life is due to a freedom, swiftness, and certainty of hand, guided, of course, by just observation, which has had few parallels in any school. This almost disdainful facility tempted the artist, however, to leave portions of his work—as, for instance, the hands in this picture—in the state of a slovenly sketch. Frank Hals's colouring, too, is somewhat opaque. Close by hangs—as though to show how many-sided is art, and that high excellence is attainable, whatever the temperament—another portrait (68) in black, with ruff, with gloves in the hand, in which the brush strokes are scarcely apparent, or, if so, rather formal, yet which leaves perhaps as lasting, if less startling, an impression of individuality and of life in its genial smile as the portrait by Frank Hals. Moreover, it is not only rightly described as "A Gentleman," but, what is more, is evidently painted by a gentleman. That painter is Van der Helst; nevertheless, it is not a very favourable example. The eyes have an inequality in size and position which can hardly be credited to Nature, though she is very rarely quite symmetrical. If we would see this rare master at his best we must turn to the portrait hanging, as a pendant, of a "Lady" (64). We will not attempt to criticise this work: the eye takes no note of the execution, so subtle is it; we see only an elderly, homely, pleasant-looking Dutch dame. As with the finest singer the *bravura* and *fiorture* are merged in the character, sentiment, or passion of the melody. The great actor, too, does not stand between us and nature. This, then, is perfect art. In short, we have not seen so fine a portrait by Van der Helst since we last inspected his great *chef d'œuvre*, "The Banquet of the Civic Guard" at Amsterdam, which Sir Joshua Reynolds said is "perhaps the best portrait-picture in the world, comprehending more of those qualities which make a perfect portrait than any other I have ever seen."

The characteristics of the remaining painters of the Dutch and Flemish schools are so familiar that it would be superfluous to offer more than the shortest occasional remark on the following, who are represented in generally good average examples:—Jan Steen, "Boors Quarrelling" (57), "Dutch Festival" (99), and, best of the three, "Saying Grace" (54), a subject that for once is neither brutal nor coarse; D. Teniers, "Seven Acts of Mercy" (82), "A Kermesse" (78), and a curious landscape, with the painter's chateau and trimly ordered grounds, and a rustic merry-making to the right, oddly associated with a floral allegorical figure of Abundance with Cupids, which must be by another hand; Van der Eckhout, "Ruth and Boaz" (80), a good picture, but homy in tone, probably from being over-varnished; A. Cuyt, "Landscape, Cattle, and Figures," suffused with golden evening haze; Hondekoeter, a fine picture of birds (65), with a jackdaw being stripped of its borrowed plumes; J. Breughel, animals congregated on "The Eve of the Deluge" (56); Adrian Vanderveelde, "Landscape with Cattle and Figures" (155), very fine indeed; William Vanderveelde, several marine-pieces, two of them unusually sunny in effect; Ruysdael, a landscape with cascade (79), "A Storm" (91), and "Landscape with Figures" (171), specially noteworthy for the large and masterly painting of the trees; and Hobbema, "Landscape" (84), a complex important example. There are also pictures by Vaa de Capelle, Gabriel Metsu, Van der Neer, the architectural painters, Van der Heyde and Birk-Hejde, and portraits attributed to Cornelius and Abraham Janssens. In conclusion, special reference is claimed by four grandiose "Market Pieces," by Snyders, in Room V., consisting of masses of fish, fruit, dead game, and butcher's meat, composed with exuberant facility, coloured with a fine sense of decorative effect, and dashed off with a freedom of hand only to be compared with that of Rubens, yet which contain few passages of such artistic and truthful imitation as will be found in the smaller example numbered 98.

The Miniatures and Drawings must be reserved for a future article.

ART.

Drawings intended for the ensuing exhibition at the Dudley Gallery are to be sent in on Monday and Tuesday next.

A series of four pictures, illustrating episodes of the Battle of Waterloo, by the Chevalier E. de Martino, are on view at the gallery, No. 7, Haymarket.

Messrs. Agnew have opened their "Annual Exhibition of Selected Water-Colour Drawings" at the Old Bond-street Galleries. The exhibition consists of a large and generally very choice selection of works by deceased and living artists.

Nearly the whole of the drawings bequeathed to the nation by Mr. John Henderson are about to be placed for a short time on screens in the King's Library of the British Museum. The screens are to be subsequently occupied by a selection of prints and drawings illustrating the history of engraving.

Nobody will find that the three artists elected by the Royal Academy to the Associateship last week, whose names we have already given, are unworthy of that honour; and the choice of a landscape-painter may be regarded as a concession to public opinion. At the same time, it is no less certain that other artists, equally deserving, have been passed over.

The Royal Academy is considering the advisability of making representations to Government against certain recommendations in the report of the Royal Commissioners respecting the copyright law; which recommendations are considered likely to injuriously affect the interests of art if incorporated in the forthcoming bill.

On Monday night last Sir R. Cunliffe Owen, Director of the South Kensington Museum, gave the prizes to the successful students at the Nottingham School of Art—a school which obtained more rewards in the national art competition for last year than any other in the country. In the course of his remarks he said that, while acting as secretary of the English Commission at the Paris Exhibition, he had been pleased to hear the French acknowledge that we had obtained, through the agency of art-schools, a style of our own, and that they were willing to come to this country for designs for their manufactures.

According to *Roma Artistica*, the whole of the great public art-collections at Florence will probably be systematically arranged and exhibited under more favourable conditions. A grand archaeological museum is proposed to be formed, to which all the archaeological collections of the Uffizi and Egyptian and Etruscan Museums will be removed. The Museo di San Marco is to be suppressed, and given to the entire (as

it is now in the partial custody of the Della Cruscan Academy. But we are at a loss to understand what is meant by the statement that its works of art will be distributed among the other museums and galleries. The rage for reorganisation and "restoration" in Italy can hardly go to the length of contemplating the detachment from the walls of the paintings by Fra Angelico and Fra Bartolommeo, which seem to hallow the old convent as though with their still-living presence!

The insertion of an article on the Water-Colour Drawings in the Grosvenor Gallery is unavoidably deferred.

NEW BOOKS.

The interesting biography of a Scottish naturalist, Thomas Edward, shoemaker, of Banff, which Dr. Samuel Smiles not long since bestowed upon the reading world, has now a companion volume, not at all inferior either in the merit of its subject or in the style of its treatment, by the same popular author. It is published by Mr. John Murray. *Robert Dick, Baker of Thurso, Geologist and Botanist*, is the hero of this second book, relating a similar history of single-minded devotion to original and independent scientific researches on the part of a poor and solitary working man in a remote corner of North Britain. Thurso, the most northerly town in the United Kingdom, situated on the coast of Caithness within sight of the Orkneys, was the comparatively obscure home, from 1830 to 1866, of one whose high character and native force of mind should be deemed scarcely less an honour to his country than the genius of Robert Burns. This self-taught scholar, a faithful student of nature's wondrous lore, of plants, and of rock strata, with the traces of past animal life, was also, in his own way, a genuine poet; and, both in his unpolished verses and in the artless eloquence of his letters to friends, showed admirable powers of language; yet the man's life, humble as it was, under the almost sordid conditions of his toilsome poverty, seems truly a better poem in action. He persevered during thirty-five years, with no assistance, and with but tardy and slender recognition, not having any wish to make himself famous or to gain any worldly reward, in such incessant labours as a field geologist and botanist, that we feel amazed his bodily strength could have borne the fatigue. While never, upon any account, neglecting his regular nightly work of making bread and biscuits, and setting them in the oven, with no journeyman or apprentice to help him, this extraordinary baker was accustomed, several days in the week, and in the depth of winter as well as in summer, to start not long after midnight for walks of twenty or thirty, sometimes fifty miles, all over the county of Caithness, exploring the minutest details of local geology and botany, collecting heavy loads of specimens, and always returning home for the needful work of his trade. At the same time, he was a diligent reader and critic of all the publications of the day concerning his favourite sciences; he had a fair acquaintance with general English literature, understood Latin, and cultivated a taste for classic art and for Egyptian antiquities. He was content with the simplest diet, lodging, and dress, like any other Scotch peasant; and he was careless of the rank of his visitors and correspondents, whether baronet or peer of the realm, while he positively disliked any public laudation of his merits. Such was Robert Dick of Thurso, one of Nature's noblemen if ever there was one, an honest and punctual tradesman, with a spotless character in all the ordinary relations of life. He never married, was an abstainer from intoxicating drink, a cheerful ascetic in the cause of knowledge. This memorial of a very remarkable man, with abundant extracts from his correspondence and anecdotes of his work, his studies, and his domestic manners, is accompanied by much topographical description of the shores of Caithness and of the moorland country between that town and Wick, as well as some notices of the geological features of the district. These are illustrated by more than fifty beautiful wood engravings, from the designs of Messrs. R. Leitch, Boot, and Skelton, finely executed of Cooper, Whymper, and Pate-son. The portrait of Robert Dick is a masterly etching by Paul Rajon, like that of Thomas Edward in the other volume.

The great landmarks of general history, before and since the Christian era, may be found in certain memorable events which have successively become the starting-points for new eras of progressive civilisation. These transactions afford material for separate studies; and it is worth while to consider each with the characteristic incidents and circumstances of its time and place, and with the situation and motives of its chief agents. Mr. Thomas Archer, an observant and thoughtful contemporary journalist, already known by his sketches and essays of the social aspects of our own day, has devoted part of his attention to such conspicuous facts of world-wide importance in the past. His volume, published by Messrs. Cassell and Co., entitled *Decisive Events in History*, is written in a popular style, and makes no pretensions to originality of independent research or erudite historical criticism, but is profitable reading for the instruction of young persons, to whom it presents the attractions of interesting narrative. The Battle of Marathon, the Second Punic War of Rome, the Roman siege and destruction of Jerusalem, the Imperial establishment of Christianity at Constantinople, the foundation of Venice, the landing of Augustine in England, and the defeat of the Saracens by Charles Martel at Tours, are selected for subjects of description from the ancient and mediæval epochs, previous to the thousandth year of our present chronological reckoning. Then we have the Norman Conquest of this country, the humiliation of the German Empire before Pope Gregory VII. at Canossa, and the Crusade of the eleventh century; the next chapter here given relates to the struggle of the English Barons with King John, and the signing of Magna Charta; the Protestant Reformation of the sixteenth century, followed by the defeat of the Spanish Armada, come in to mark the effectual opening of modern political and social freedom. This is confirmed by the eventual result of the conflict between our Stuart Kings and the Parliament, beginning with the famous "Petition of Right." The last two subjects treated by Mr. Archer belong to the nineteenth century, and to the domain of European international policy, with the great Continental wars that have scarcely yet ceased to shake the world. These are the final surrender of Napoleon Buonaparte after the Battle of Waterloo, and the proclamation of King William of Prussia as German Emperor after the defeat of the French armies eight years ago. The perusal of Mr. Archer's historical sketches may serve to refresh the memory even of readers not before ignorant, and to suggest reflections which may not unwisely be indulged upon the main course of human affairs. The volume is illustrated by sixteen wood-engravings, designed with some degree of inventive imagination.

A small volume published by Mr. E. Stanford, of Charing-cross, which bears the attractive and significant title *The Fairyland of Science*, by Arabella Buckley, merits particular commendation. The authoress is a lady whose "Short History of Natural Science," which came out two years ago, has proved her competent acquaintance with the chief results of modern physical investigation, and her talent for describing them in clear, simple, and familiar language. She has also compiled,

for the use more especially of junior students of botany, with a view to the frequent adoption of that science by young ladies seeking to pass the Cambridge Local Examinations, a series of convenient tables of the botanical orders, with a dictionary of botanical terms. Her present work is likely to obtain speedy popularity, as it combines entertainment with sound instruction, and presents some of the wondrous facts of nature in those aspects which appeal directly to the imagination. Such are the composition and diffusion of light, and of the atmosphere; the circulation of water in its different forms of liquid and vapour, and its agency, both as a liquid and when solidified as ice, in carving or moulding the earth's surface; the transmission of sound, and the production of various natural sounds; the life, growth, and reproduction of plants, taking the primrose for an example; the transformation of ancient trees and other plants into coal, with a glance backward through the long vista of geological periods; the social and industrial organisation of insects, as shown in the little world of a bee-hive; and the secondary good offices of the bee in fertilising some kinds of flowers. These matters are treated by Miss Buckley in a delightful manner, with sufficient precision to secure a correct general idea of the subject, but with an ease and lightness of touch in delineating its main outline, and with a happy choice of illustrations, for which most young readers will be very grateful. The substance of the chapters was delivered, last spring, in ten lectures, to a large audience of children and their friends at St. John's-wood; but the whole has been re-written for this publication; and its pleasant communicative style, retaining all the freedom and liveliness of an oral address, is a pattern of suitable literary execution for books of this class. The volume is furnished with a number of engravings, designed by Mr. J. Cooper.

THE QUARTERLIES.

The current number of the *Quarterly Review* contains several articles of considerable force and originality. The first is an essay upon the life and character of Lessing, who is treated with a full appreciation of his merits as a man and scholar, notwithstanding his obnoxiousness, as a freethinker, to theological pedants of his age. "Aggressive Nonconformity" is next encountered with a vigorous exposition of the weak points in the case of English Dissenters seeking to overthrow the Church Establishment, and of the uncharitable abuse with which it has sometimes been assailed. "The Reflection of English Character in English Art" is a rather strained and far-fetched attempt to show that Liberal policy has had a lowering, vulgarising, taming effect upon our national literature since the Reform Bill of 1832. Poetry and high art may be expected to revive under the influence of Lord Beaconsfield's Imperial administration. The personal and political characteristics of Prince Bismarck are criticised in the next article, with a verdict of disapprobation as the result, but without any tone of apparent harshness. "Our Schools and Schoolmasters" is a deliberate arraignment of certain recent innovations in the standards and methods of English popular education. We are next invited to a discussion of the claims of Political Economy to be regarded as a science. The biographical works and moral treatises on "Self-Help," which Dr. Smiles has made his literary specialty, are made the subject of a favourable review. "Russia and the Indian Frontier" and "Party Government" are the *Quarterly* contributions to political controversy, and are designed, of course, to support the present Administration.

The title of the opening paper in the *Church Quarterly Review* propounds a startling question, "Is the Church of England Protestant?" Many readers, who prefer to consider themselves Churchmen, will be displeased, and perhaps alarmed, by the writer's conclusion in the negative, his own sentiments being decidedly adverse to the Protestant name. "The Christian Position and that of its Opponents" is mainly a refutation of the arguments put forth by the author of "Supernatural Religion," with a summary of those advanced by Prebendary C. A. Row in the Bampton Lectures for 1877. The interesting historical problem of the authorship of the "Icon Basilike" is next discussed, the reviewer holding that Charles I. was actually the writer of that celebrated devotional book. There is an article upon recent Homeric discoveries, one upon the "Titles of the Psalms," and several upon ecclesiastical affairs at home and abroad.

The irrepressible Bismarck, just now treated by so many literary moralists as a *bête noire*, or rather a sort of "cockshy" for their pellets and darts of public indignation, figures also in the *New Quarterly Magazine*. A series of descriptive papers on the public schools of England is commenced with Eton. Mr. George Meredith contributes a forcible heroic poem on "The Nuptials of Attila;" and Mrs. Oliphant supplies an exciting story of the French Commune, in "A Beleaguered City," which is not Paris, but the small provincial town of Semur, in Burgundy. The critical essays deal with Max Müller's lectures on the Origin of Religions, the different versions of the "Arabian Nights' Entertainments," and the monkish "Custodians of Learning in the Middle Ages." There is an article in support of the British policy of invasion and conquest in Afghanistan.

MUSICAL PUBLICATIONS.

"Rienzi," by Richard Wagner (Berlin: C. F. Meser. London: Schott and Co.) is an elegant, portable, and inexpensive edition of the first important stage work of the composer of "Tannhäuser," "Lohengrin," and the subsequent series of "Nibelungen" operas produced at Bayreuth in 1878. The comparatively early opera now referred to has little, if anything, in common with those later productions in which the composer has sought to effect a complete change in the lyric drama. "Rienzi," successful as it has been in Germany, has not yet been produced in this country, but is about to be brought out by Mr. Carl Rosa (in an English version) at Her Majesty's Theatre, where he is to begin his new London season on Jan. 27. As we shall have to speak of the music in noticing its forthcoming performance, we need now merely record its publication, at a price which places it within the reach of all. The original text (Wagner's own) is given, besides an Italian and an English version, the latter by the skilled and practised hand of Mr. J. Pittman.

"It is not always May," "Three Charms of Life," "There is a Reaper," and "Kind Words" are vocal duets by Ciro Pinsuti, each of which is written in a smooth and melodious style that is calculated to render them popular with drawing-room singers. Messrs. Ashdown and Parry are the publishers.

A rumour which has been current that Major Graham is about to resign his appointment of Registrar-General is without foundation.

Mr. Edward Hicks, of Wilbraham Temple, a Conservative, was on Wednesday chosen member for Cambridgeshire, without opposition, in the place of the late Hon. E. C. Yorke.

THE LATE MR. E. M. WARD, R.A.

The general regret at the death of Mr. Ward is not only for the loss of one of the most distinguished artists of our contemporary school, but for one whose many estimable and amiable qualities endeared him to all who had the advantage of his acquaintance.

Edward Matthew Ward was born in Pimlico, in 1816. He was a nephew of Horace and James Smith, the authors of the "Rejected Addresses." He became a student of the Academy in 1834, and was assisted in his studies by the advice of Wilkie. In 1836 he went to Rome, where he remained nearly three years; and before returning to England he spent a few months in Munich, studying fresco-painting under Cornelius. But this apparently favourable preparation did not enable him to win a prize in the Westminster Hall Cartoon Competition of 1843, into which he entered with a design of "Boadicea." The same year, however, his picture of "Dr. Johnson Reading the MS. of the Vicar of Wakefield" was favourably received, and may be considered as the first of a long series of deservedly popular works in which Mr. Ward made for himself a kind of specialty that has been described as "historical genre." In these works generally minor historical, biographical, and literary episodes or anecdotes are treated, not after the manner of the old "historical style" of high-art, but from more familiar or domestic points of view, with careful attention to costume and all picturesque surroundings and accessories. In all, the subject was happily chosen, intelligently or dramatically conceived, admirably composed, and painted in a manly, solid fashion. To enumerate these works would serve at once as a biography of the fertile and genial artist, and to show how long and how prominently he has been before the public. We should add that Mr. Ward has also produced many illustrations of the first French Revolution period. We have space, however, only to mention the following, with their dates, as among the principal of such works. "Dr. Johnson in the Anteroom of Lord Chesterfield," 1845, purchased by Mr. Vernon; "The Fall of Clarendon," 1846, of which there is a replica in the Vernon Gallery; "The South Sea Bubble," 1847, also in the Vernon Gallery; "Highgate Fields during the Great Fire," 1848; "De Foe and the Manuscript of Robinson Crusoe," 1849; "James II. Receiving Tidings of the Landing of the Prince of Orange," 1850; and "The Royal Family of France in the Prison of the Temple," 1851, the mezzotint after which is one of the finest works of Mr. S. Cousins. In the same year Mr. Ward was commissioned to paint eight pictures for the Commons' Corridor of the Houses of Parliament. Two of these—"The Last Sleep of Argyle" and "The Execution of Montrose," both of which have been engraved—were executed in oil, but owing to the darkness of the corridor the artist, on the recommendation of Sir Charles Eastlake, replaced them in fresco; in which medium he also executed two others—"Alice Lisle Assisting the Fugitives to Escape After the Battle of Sedgemoor" and "Jane Lane Assisting Charles II. to Escape After the Battle of Worcester." The remaining four were executed in stereochrome or water-glass—namely, "The Landing of Charles II.," "Monk Declaring for a Free Parliament," "The Acquittal of the Bishops," and "William and Mary Receiving the Lords and Commons at the Banqueting House, Whitehall." These subjects were selected by the Fine-Art Commissioners, and Mr. Ward's treatment of them is remarkable for dramatic invention and historical propriety.

Among the remaining exhibited works in oil by the artist we may name "Charlotte Corday Led to Execution," 1852; "Marie Antoinette Parting with the Dauphin in Prison," 1856; "Alice Lisle," 1857, a replica of the fresco; "The Visit to the Tomb of Napoleon" and "The Emperor of the French Receiving the Order of the Garter," 1859, both painted for the Queen; "Ante-Chamber at Whitehall During the Dying Moments of Charles II.," 1861; "Charlotte Corday Contemplating her Portrait Before her Execution," 1863; "The Night of Rizzio's Murder," 1865; "The Earl of Leicester and Amy Robsart," 1866; "Juliet and the Friar," 1867; "A Royal Marriage," 1868; "Luther's First Study of the Bible," 1869; "Baxter and Jeffreys," 1870; "Louis XIV. and his Family Returning from Vincennes," "Charles IX. and Admiral Coligny," 1873; "Charles II. and Lady Russell," 1874; and "The Orphan of the Temple," 1875. We lately mentioned the artist's designs for tapestries exhibited at Windsor. Mr. Ward was elected A.R.A. in 1846, and R.A. in 1855. He married a lady of the same surname (though no relation), being a daughter of Mr. G. Raphael Ward, the artist, and granddaughter of James Ward, the eminent animal-painter. We need not say that Mrs. E. M. Ward is well known as an accomplished artist; and several of her children, male and female, promise to well sustain the reputation of an artistic family which goes back to George Morland.

Our Portrait of Mr. E. M. Ward is from a photograph by the London Stereoscopic Company.

The appointment of the Marquis of Hertford to be Knight Grand Cross of the Bath, Civil Division, appears in the *Gazette*.

Lord Portarlington has subscribed £10 towards the fund for the Rhodope fugitives.

The Royal and Central Bucks Association at its meeting at Aylesbury, on Wednesday, resolved unanimously to ask Lord Beaconsfield to act as president for the ensuing year.

The Town Council of Leith, at a special meeting held on Tuesday, resolved to recommend the carrying out of an improvement scheme, under the Artisans' Dwellings' Act, at a cost of £60,000.

At Newcastle on Wednesday some workmen sought to render a frozen dynamite cartridge workable by the extraordinary process of putting it in a pan of water on a fire. The result was an explosion, by which several of them were injured.

Mr. Laslett, formerly M.P. for Worcester, who has already endowed a free church and dwellings for the poor in Worcestershire, has arranged the transfer to Earl Beauchamp and other trustees of a valuable estate in Gloucestershire, which will yield £3000 a year, to be devoted to religious and charitable purposes.

At a conference of Lancashire manufacturers, merchants, and members of Parliament, both Liberal and Conservative, held at Manchester, a resolution was unanimously passed pledging the meeting to use every lawful means to induce the Government and Parliament to abolish the Indian import duties on cotton goods and yarn.

Troops for India left Portsmouth at noon on Thursday in the Indian troop-ship *Serapis*, the troops consisting of the 29th Regiment, which goes instead of the 5th Regiment, as originally intended, and a large number of Engineers, volunteers; altogether about 1300 men. A large crowd assembled on the dockyard jetty, and as the *Serapis* moved off the band played "Auld lang syne," and cheer after cheer was given from both the ship and the shore.—Her Majesty's Indian troop-ship *Crocodile* left Malta on the 28th inst. for Bombay.



THE LATE MR. E. M. WARD, R.A.



THE AFGHAN WAR: THE ISHPOLA TOPE, WITH LINE OF MARCH IN THE DRY BED OF THE KHYBER RIVER.
FROM A SKETCH BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST.



THE AFGHAN WAR: THE ISHPOLA TOPE, KHYBER PASS.
FROM A SKETCH BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST.



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Extra Supplement.

TRIAL OF THE GLASGOW BANK DIRECTORS.

The subjects of the Engraving in our Extra Supplement sheet of this week are furnished by Sketches taken in the High Court of Justiciary at Edinburgh, during the trial of the directors and manager of the City of Glasgow Bank. Our last week's publication contained an account of the proceedings at this important trial, from its commencement on the Monday to Thursday afternoon. The Court, which holds its sittings in the historic old Parliament House at Edinburgh, is composed upon this occasion of three Scottish Judges—namely, the Lord Justice Clerk (who is Baron Moncrieff, a peer of the realm), Lord Mure (the Hon. David Mure), and Lord Craighill (the Hon. John Millar). The Lord President and other Judges have occasionally been present. Their Lordships occupy three chairs on the Bench, having the witness-box and the official reporters' box on the same level, at each side of the Judges. Two narrow tables, on the floor below, accommodate, respectively, the Crown Counsel for the prosecution—namely, the Lord Advocate (Right Hon. William Watson, M.P. for Glasgow and Aberdeen Universities), the Solicitor-General for Scotland, and the Advocate Depute, with another; and the fourteen counsel for the defence of the prisoners, with their attorneys or agents. The prisoners, seven in number, are seated at a railed bar, with a police constable at each end. Behind this are the seats of the newspaper reporters; a sloping gallery, in the rear of these, is occupied by some part of the spectators, and there are galleries overhead. The prisoners were brought up through a staircase opening to the floor of the court. They are six late directors of the bank—Messrs. Lewis Potter, Robert Salmond, John Stewart, William Taylor, Henry Inglis, and John Innes Wright; and the late manager, Mr. Robert S. Stronach. All these, except Mr. Stewart, had been in prison awaiting their trial, and were brought on Saturday, in the police vans, from the Calton Gaol, to cells beneath the Court-room; while Mr. Stewart alone had been out on bail. They appear, in our Illustration, sitting in the following order, from the left-hand corner of the Engraving; namely, Mr. Stewart, Mr. Potter, Mr. Salmond, Mr. Inglis, Mr. Taylor, Mr. Innes Wright, and Mr. R. Stronach. One of their counsel, Mr. Guthrie Smith, stands addressing the Judges to raise a preliminary point of law. The Judge occupying the middle seat is the Lord Justice Clerk; he has Lord Mure on his right hand, and Lord Craighill on his left. In the upper part of the Engraving we give representations of the jury, on one side, and of part of the audience in an upper gallery, on the other; but these are not meant to correspond with their actual positions in the Court-room.

The following particulars regarding the prisoners indicate their business position and their relations with the bank. Mr. John Stewart was senior partner of the firm of Stewart, Pott, and Co., wine merchants and distillers, of Glasgow. The firm was also known as that of John Stewart and Co., 114, Tron-gate, and the Kirkliston Distillery, Linlithgowshire, and maltsters at Glenforth, Queensferry. Two years ago Mr. Stewart retired from the active management of the concern and removed his residence to Edinburgh. He was chosen a director of the City of Glasgow Bank in 1872, the same year as Mr. W. Taylor, and he succeeded to the vacancy caused by the resignation of Mr. Walter S. Lorrain. At the time of his appointment he held £5000 of stock, which was increased to £6000 in 1874. This amount he held in his own holding to £1000, but continued to hold the other £5000 as in trust. Mr. Lewis Potter became a director shortly after the crisis of 1857. He was at the time of his appointment head of the firm of Potter, Wilson, and Co., shipowners and Australian merchants, and of Lewis Potter and Co., who own a fleet of steamers trading between Glasgow and Liverpool and Dublin. Mr. Potter held about £10,000 of stock in the early years of his directorship. In 1866 he had reduced his holding to £8500, but was still holding, jointly with Alexander Potter, £10,000 of stock. In 1871 his personal holding was further reduced to £1000, and his joint holding with Alexander disappeared from the register, but he held in trust £6500. This latter stock was next transferred in 1874, and during the last four years Mr. Potter has held only £1200 of stock. Mr. Robert Salmond was manager of the bank in 1857, and continued so down to 1861, when the late Alexander Stronach was chosen in his place. On his retirement he was elected a director. Mr. Salmond held £1800 of stock in his own name down to 1874, when he increased his personal holding to £2200. In 1862 he held also £2340 of stock in trust, which was reduced, however, to £360 by May, 1869. This latter sum he continued to hold in trust. Mr. William Taylor was a partner in the firm of Henry Taylor and Sons, grain merchants, Glasgow, and became a director in 1871. He was repeatedly sent to the General Assembly of the Church of Scotland as representative Elder. He held £1800 of City Bank Stock, while his brother and partner, Mr. Henry Taylor, held £500. Mr. Henry Inglis, of Torsonce, senior partner of the firm of H. and W. Inglis, W.S., Edinburgh, is a son of Mr. W. Inglis, of Middleton. After filling various subordinate offices as a Freemason, Mr. H. Inglis was, in 1862, appointed Provincial Grand Master of Peebles and Selkirk on the demise of Mr. Forbes Mackenzie, and in 1867 he succeeded Lord Rosslyn as Substitute Grand Master of Scotland, which office he still holds or lately held. He is a Deputy-Lieutenant for Morayshire, and is on the commission of the peace for that county, as well as those of Aberdeen, Banff, and Midlothian. He held £1700 in stock. Mr. John Innes Wright was the head of the firm of John Innes Wright and Co., East India merchants, Glasgow. This firm had business connections with Smith, Fleming, and Co., London. In 1876 Mr. Wright was chosen a director on the suggestion of the directorate, in the room of Mr. James Nicol Fleming, who retired. He held bank stock amounting to £1200 in his own name, and £2681 in trust. Mr. Robert S. Stronach, the manager, and also a director of the bank, was for many years an official of the concern. After the appointment of his brother Alexander to the management, he was associated with Mr. Turnbull as joint cashier. About eight years ago he was chosen as assistant manager. On the sudden death of Alexander Stronach, in 1876, Mr. Robert Stronach was appointed sole manager, which post he held down to the time of the failure. He bought nine £100 shares in order to qualify himself as a director, besides being such in virtue of his official position as manager.

The proceedings yesterday week (Friday) comprised the examination of Mr. Wenley, manager of the Bank of Scotland at Glasgow, Mr. Paul, formerly a partner of Innes Wright and Co., Mr. John Fleming, of the firm of Smith, Fleming, and Co., and Mr. Muir, a Glasgow accountant. On Saturday Mr. Muir was cross-examined; and Mr. W. Glen Walker, an Australian merchant and landowner, connected with Messrs. James Morton and Co., gave evidence about the transactions with that firm. Mr. Hunter, of the Glasgow firm Buchanan, Wilson, and Co., Mr. Robert Young, shipbroker of Glasgow,

Mr. Charles Cowan, of Edinburgh, Mr. A. F. Somerville, and Mr. Gillespie, two of the Edinburgh directors of the Bank, were the other witnesses. They proved that a vast amount of deception had existed with regard to the state of the Bank's affairs. The Bank was making advances of enormous amounts to particular firms, in great part without any security, and was losing millions upon millions, while the shareholders, trusting to the falsified balance-sheets, were content, year after year, to receive the agreeable dividends declared. These were:—1869-70 (half-year), 8 per cent; August, 1870, 9 per cent; February and August, 1871, and February, 1872, 9 per cent; from August, 1872, half-yearly down to February, 1873, 10 per cent; August, 1873, down to February, 1877, 11 per cent; August, 1877, down to August, 1878, 12 per cent.

On Monday another Edinburgh director, Mr. R. Craig, was examined, who seems, like several of his colleagues, not to have taken any active part in the management, and to have believed in the prosperity of the bank. Several persons then deposed that they had been induced to purchase shares by the false reports and balance-sheets which the directors published. Mr. Dugald Bell, clerk to the absconding Mr. Nicol Fleming, and Mr. John Inglis, book-keeper to Messrs. Potter, Wilson, and Co., gave evidence as to accommodation bills and similar dealings between certain directors of the bank and the firms to whom large credits were given. The evidence for the prosecution was closed this day; and the Lord Advocate announced that he should rely solely upon the first three charges in the indictment, those relating to the falsification of the balance-sheets in 1876, 1877, and 1878, with intent to defraud the shareholders and the public. The charges of embezzlement and theft would not be pressed.

Evidence for the defence was then called, reserving the speeches of counsel, on both sides, until after the examination of all the witnesses. The counsel for the defence were as follows:—For Mr. Stewart, Mr. Trayner and Mr. Maclean; for Mr. Potter, Mr. Balfour and Mr. Jamieson; for Mr. Salmond, Mr. Asher and Mr. Goudy; for Mr. Taylor, Mr. Mackintosh and Mr. Osmond; for Mr. Inglis, Mr. J. P. B. Robertson and Mr. Macnochie; for Mr. Innes Wright, Sheriff Guthrie Smith and Mr. Dickson; and for Mr. Stronach, the Dean of the Faculty of Advocates (Patrick Fraser, LL.D.) and Mr. Stormonth Darling.

The witnesses for the defence, called on Monday and Tuesday, were mostly friends of the prisoners, who gave them a good character, but who had no particular knowledge of the City of Glasgow Bank management. Mr. John Potter and Mr. Henry Taylor, sons of two of the prisoners and their partners in the private business firms, were among the witnesses, giving evidence, respectively, as to their fathers' position, amount of property and income, and habits as commercial men.

The Lord Advocate on Tuesday addressed the jury on behalf of the prosecution in a temperate but persistent speech, dwelling on the huge falsification of the balance-sheets, which were intended to cover the declaration of large dividends, and to conceal the fact that the bank was throwing away its whole capital in reckless advances to three or four insolvent firms, to the amount of more than £5,000,000. He urged that the evidence of Mr. William Morrison, the bank accountant, and of the private secretary, Mr. Morris, proved the active part taken by one, at least, of the directors, Mr. Lewis Potter, together with Mr. Stronach, the manager, in fabricating these false balance-sheets; and that the other Glasgow directors must have known the real state of affairs. The evidence of their previous good character was immaterial, because without such general character no men could have been trusted to hold the office of bank directors.

The jury were addressed the same day by Mr. Trayner on behalf of the prisoner Stewart, and on Wednesday speeches were made in defence of the others by Mr. Balfour, Mr. Asher, Mr. Mackintosh, Mr. Robertson, and Mr. Guthrie Smith for their respective clients. Mr. Balfour contended that his client, Mr. Potter, had no interest in defrauding the shareholders, and that he was misled by false accounts in the balance ledgers and other banking books, which it was not the duty of any of the directors to examine and to verify. It was the official accountant of the bank, Mr. William Morrison, who was responsible for the falsification of the balance-sheets, and his evidence concerning the direct interference of Mr. Potter was unworthy of credit.

On Thursday, the Dean of Faculty, Mr. Fraser, addressed the jury on behalf of the manager of the bank, Robert Stronach, dwelling upon the fact that the excessive credits allowed to particular customers had mostly taken place under the management of his deceased brother, the late Alexander Stronach, and that Robert Stronach had, from the first, protested against their continuance, and had repeatedly urged the board of directors to correct that state of affairs.

The Lord Justice Clerk announced his intention of summing up and charging the jury on Friday (yesterday), and it is expected, at the hour of writing this notice of the trial, that a verdict will be given before the end of the week, "Guilty" or "Not guilty" upon the charges of issuing false balance-sheets in three successive years.

The convict Benson, having memorialised the Government for a remission of his sentence of penal servitude on the ground of services rendered by the evidence he gave in the recent prosecution of detectives, has been informed that the authorities see no grounds for acceding to his request.

Collections were made last Sunday in most of the Sheffield churches and chapels with a result, as ascertained up to the present, of £1930. This amount is a few pounds in excess of the collections last year. It was feared that the depression in trade would have caused a falling off of the amount this year, as was the case when 1877 was compared with the preceding year. It is gratifying, however, to find that a slight increase has taken place, and it is thought that the collections will reach £1950 when all the items have been received.

Speaking at the annual meeting of the Sheffield Chamber of Commerce on Monday, Mr. Mundella expressed a belief that we had not permanently lost any portion of our national industries, and said he was convinced that trade would revive and be as good as ever. The reciprocity which was most required was that between capital and labour, which would induce more mutual consideration between employer and employed. He advocated the relaxation of the Factories Act in special cases.

The Duke of Cleveland has forwarded a cheque for £50 for the relief of the distressed poor of Wolverhampton, and has offered to provide employment for deserving workmen by engaging them to level the pit banks of the Old Heath and Cockshutt's Collieries.—Mr. W. Forster on Saturday last attended a meeting in the Townhall, Bradford, called by the Mayor to consider the advisability of starting a fund for the relief of the distressed poor of the town. He warmly supported the proposal to set a subscription on foot, and urged that the measures which in 1857 were found to work so well should now be again employed.

THE AMERICAN FRIGATE CONSTITUTION.

A certain historical interest belongs to this old ship of the United States Navy, which accidentally got ashore for a few hours at Bollard Point, Swanage, on Friday, the 17th ult., but escaped without serious damage. It was the wooden sailing-frigate Constitution, of 1533 tons, and 2200 displacement, carrying fifty-six long 24-pounder guns, besides carronades, which, on Dec. 29, 1812, under the command of Commodore Bainbridge, captured and burnt the British 22-gun frigate Java, Captain Lambert. The armament and crew of the Java were inferior, by at least one third, to the force on board the Constitution; but a gallant fight was kept up during three hours and a half, Captain Lambert being killed in the action. It is recorded in James's "Naval History," to the honour of the British flag. The Constitution achieved another victory, in the same year, over the British frigate Guerrière, under Captain Dacres, which was disabled and forced to surrender. This famous American war-ship has lately been employed by the United States Government to bring home the national property lent to the Paris Exhibition; and it was in her passage down the Channel, upon that public errand, that she met with the accident at Swanage. Our Illustration, from a sketch by a local artist, shows the vessel aground beneath the cliffs at the Point. A message was telegraphed to Portsmouth asking for the assistance of one or more steam-tugs. The tug Admiral, of Cowes, with other tugs, went to Swanage, and enabled the Constitution to get off early in the afternoon. The United States' Consul offered £1200 in all as remuneration for this service, but the owners of that one tug claimed salvage to the amount of £1500; and, this being refused, an application was made to the Admiralty Court for warrants to arrest the ship and her cargo. The ship, notwithstanding, proceeded on her voyage to America, with the sanction of Mr. Welsh, the United States' Minister in Great Britain. Sir Robert Phillimore, Judge of the Admiralty Court, decided last Wednesday against issuing a warrant, upon the ground that both ship and cargo belonged to a foreign Government which is on friendly terms with that of our Queen.

CARL ROSA OPERA COMPANY.

HER MAJESTY'S THEATRE.

The novelty of Monday evening (noticed in another part of the Paper) was speedily followed by another—the production, for the first time in London, of M. Guiraud's opéra-comique, "Piccolino." As already stated by us, the English version of the work was first performed by the Carl Rosa Opera Company at Dublin, on the 4th of last month.

The composer, a native of New Orleans, was born in 1837, and studied at the Paris Conservatoire under Halévy, the late Georges Bizet having been his fellow-pupil. Of the success of "Carmen," the last production of Bizet, we have recently had occasion to speak in reference to its performances in Italian during Mr. Mapleson's past summer and autumn seasons. As with that opera, so with the "Piccolino" of M. Guiraud, this having been likewise the most successful of its composer's several stage productions. His name was first made prominent in this country by the performance at a Crystal Palace concert, in 1876, of two movements from an orchestral "Suite," composed three years previously for the "Concerts Populaires" of Paris. The book of "Piccolino" is by MM. Victorien Sardou and Nuytter. The plot is briefly as follows:—Marthe, a young Swiss girl, meets and falls in love with Frederic Auvray, an artist on his travels. This young gentleman departs, leaving his affianced in uncertainty as to his whereabouts until she learns it from three new arrivals—a sculptor, a musician, and an artist—who are acquainted with Frederic, and speak of his being at Rome, whither Marthe follows him, disguised as Piccolino, an image-boy, and encounters him without being recognised. Piccolino becomes the pupil of the faithless artist, who has formed an attachment to Elena, the sister of the haughty Duke Strozzi, whose revengeful wrath is excited by the discovery. Frederic is saved from assassination by the opportune intervention of Piccolino, who, however, incurs his anger from some suspected disadvantageous influence on his ambitious love project. Piccolino, in despair, is driven to suicide, and seeks death in the Tiber. Being rescued, he (that is, she, Marthe) is carried, apparently dead, to the residence of Frederic, to whom the ring on the finger of the supposed corpse—incribed "Frederic-Marthe"—discloses the presence of his affianced love. Explanation and reconciliation, of course, follow, and all ends happily, according to usual dramatic precedent.

This music does not possess much individuality of character, but is generally lively in style; and some of the pieces pleased so much as to be encored. These were the serenade for Musaraigne (a composer), the trio (with chorus), and Piccolino's song, all in the second act. The success of the work, indeed, depends far more on the interest of the plot and the merits of the acting than on those of the music.

The performance was generally efficient, most especially so on the part of Miss Julia Gaylord, who as Piccolino (Marthe) acted with great feeling and earnestness, particularly in the scene of her despair, near the close of the drama. Her singing, too, was, as usual, highly artistic. Miss Georgina Burns was a good representative of Elena, both musically and dramatically; Misses E. Collins, G. Warwick, and M. Duggan having been efficient, respectively, as the Pastor's wife and daughters in the first act, and other characters in the following acts. Mr. F. C. Packard, as Frederic Auvray, sang well, although evidently suffering from cold. Mr. C. Lyall was amusing as the travelling artist, Mr. D. Newton successfully doubled the parts of Ziegler, the Swiss pastor, and the Duke Strozzi, Mr. L. Crotty was a good representative of the composer Musaraigne; and subordinate parts were sufficiently well filled by Misses Burgess and Hyde; and Messrs. Snazelle, Brooklyn, Dickens, and Muller, and Master H. Gustave.

The scenery is very good, especially a beautiful view of Tivoli; and the costumes are in excellent taste—the incidental ballet action being effectively arranged. The orchestral and choral departments were, as usual, specially efficient. Mr. Carl Rosa conducted.

At a meeting of the West of England Bank shareholders held at Exeter last Saturday it was decided to make an appeal to all creditors of the bank to reduce the amount of their claims, with the object of lessening the weight of calls to be made on the shareholders. It was pointed out that if all creditors would accept 16s. 8d. in the pound no call need be made, as the assets of the bank would realise that sum.—The new West of England has been registered, and 10,700 shares, of £10 each have been allotted to 520 applicants. The bank will open at the premises of the old bank, Bristol, and at Cardiff, Newport, and other places. The Union Bank of London are the London agents.—A meeting of the creditors of the Cornish Bank was held at Truro on Tuesday, at which Messrs. Tweedy offered a composition of 16s. in the pound, with the probability of another shilling from the late Sir Frederick Williams's estate. The creditors accepted the offer.



TRIAL OF THE GLASGOW BANK DIRECTORS.

SKETCHES IN COURT.

ASTRONOMICAL OCCURRENCES IN FEBRUARY.

(From the "Illustrated London Almanack.")

The Moon is near Mars on the morning of the 16th, being situated to the right of the planet. She is also near him on the morning of the 17th, then being on the left of the planet, the distance being greater than on the preceding morning. She is near both Jupiter and Mercury on the 20th; but it is the day before new moon, and all are near the Sun. She is near Venus on the 22nd, being to the right of the planet; and she is to the left of this planet on the evening of the 23rd; on this evening she is very near to and to the right of Saturn. She is nearest to the Earth on the 9th, and most distant from it on the 25th. Her phases or times of change are—

Full Moon on the 7th at 42m. after 1h. in the morning.
Last Quarter " 13th " 53 " 6 " afternoon
New Moon " 21st " 3 " 4 " morning.

Mercury is a morning star at the beginning of the month, but not favourably situated for observation. On the 5th he rises at 6h. 57m., or 35m. before the Sun; on the 10th at 7h. 1m., and on the 24th at 6h. 59m., being at the same time as the Sun; and from this day till April 10 this planet rises after the Sun, or in daylight. He is at his greatest distance from the Sun on the 5th, near Jupiter on the 20th, and near the Moon the same day.

Venus is an evening star, setting on the 10th at 6h. 30m. p.m., or 1h. 28m. after the Sun. This interval increases night by night to 1h. 41m. on the 20th, and to 1h. 51m. on the last day, the planet setting on this day at 7h. 27m. p.m. She is near the Moon on the 23rd.

Mars is a morning star, rising at 5h. 11m. a.m. on the 1st, at 5h. 5m. a.m. on the 10th, at 4h. 55m. on the 20th, and at 4h. 47m. a.m. on the last day, or 2h. 3m. before sunrise. He is near the Moon on the 16th and 17th. He is due south on the 1st at 9h. 4m. a.m., on the 14th at 8h. 53m. a.m., and on the last day at 8h. 42m. a.m.

Jupiter sets on the 5th at the same time as the Sun, and from this day and till Sept. 1 he sets in daylight; he rises on the 10th at 7h. 28m. a.m., or 3 minutes after sunrise; on the 20th, at 6h. 54m., or 13 minutes before the Sun rises; and on the last day he rises at 6h. 29m. a.m. He is in conjunction with the Sun on the 8th, and near the Moon on the 20th. He is due south on the 1st at 4h. 40m. p.m., on the 15th at 11h. 55m. a.m., and on the last day at 11h. 16m. a.m.

Saturn is an evening star, and sets on the 1st at 9h. 10m. p.m., on the 10th at 8h. 38m. p.m., on the 20th at 8h. 6m. p.m., and on the last day at 7h. 43m. p.m., or 2h. 7m. after sunset. He is near the Moon on the 23rd. He is due south on the 1st at 3h. 16m. p.m., on the 15th at 2h. 26m. p.m., and on the last day at 1h. 41m. p.m.

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ILLUSTRATED NEWS:

A SKETCH OF THE RISE AND PROGRESS OF PICTORIAL JOURNALISM.

(Continued from page 86.)

Besides the subjects already noticed, the old news-writers delighted in signs and portents in the air, and failed not to improve the occasion whenever they met with a text so much to their liking. There was a fall of meteorites in 1628 which

was chronicled at the time in an illustrated pamphlet entitled "Looke up and See Wonders: a miraculous Apparition in the Ayre, lately seen in Barke-shire, at Bawlkin Greene, neere Hatford, April 9th, 1628." The author, like his fellow-chroniclers already quoted, regards the occurrence as a sign of Heaven's displeasure, and addresses his readers thus:—"So Benumbed wee are in our Sences, that albeit God himselfe Holla in our Eares, wee by our wills are loath to heare him. His dreadful Pursuivants of Thunder and Lightning terrifie us so long as they have us in their fingers, but beeing off, wee dance and sing in the midst of our Follies." He then goes on to tell of the opening of Heaven's windows, the thunder of God's artillery, and the fall of blazing stars in the midst of the elemental war. "It is not for man to dispute with God, why he has done this so often. . . but with feare and trembling casting his eyes up to Heaven, let us now behold him, bending his Fist onely, as lately he did, to the terror and affrightment of all the Inhabitants dwelling within a Towne in the County of Barkshire." The town is described as Hatford, eight miles from Oxford, and a particular account is given of the state of the atmosphere and the direction of the wind on April 9, 1628, when the meteorites fell. "One of them was scene by many people to fall at a place called Bawlkin Greene, being a mile and a half from Hatford; which Thunder-bolt was by one Mistris Greene caused to be digged out of the ground, she being an eye-witnesse, amongst many other, of the manner of the falling."

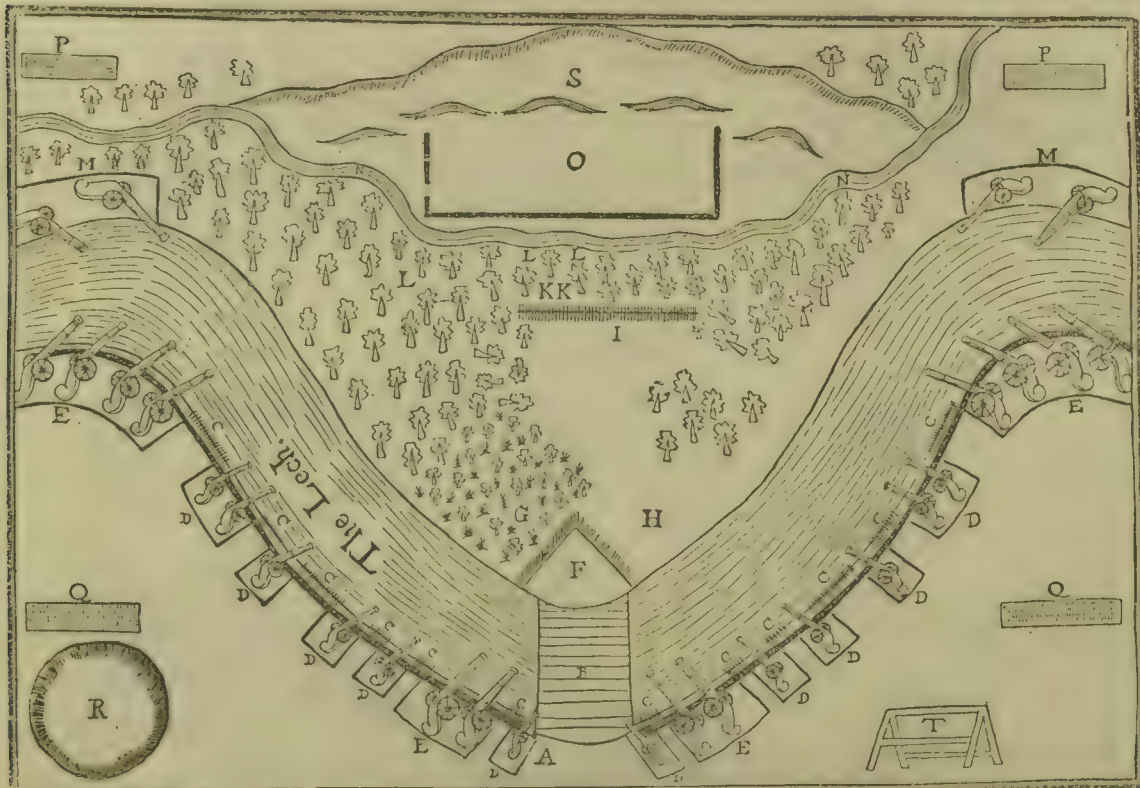
This curious account is illustrated with a quaint woodcut, a copy of which I subjoin.



FALL OF METEORS AT BAWLKIN GREEN, BERKSHIRE, APRIL 9, 1628.

Amongst the many publications relating to the victorious career of Gustavus Adolphus, King of Sweden, there was one entitled the *Swedish Intelligencer*, printed at London, in 1632, for Nathaniel Butter and Nicholas Bourne, both of them names associated with the first establishment of newspapers in England. The *Swedish Intelligencer* gives very full accounts of the exploits of Gustavus, and it is illustrated with his portrait, a bird's-eye view of the siege of Magdeburg, a

plan showing how the King of Sweden and his army crossed the river Lech into Bavaria, and a plan or bird's-eye view of the battle of Lutzen, where Gustavus was killed. The portrait, the siege of Magdeburg, and the battle of Lutzen are engraved on copper, but the passage of the Lech is a woodcut. I have copied the latter, the others being too elaborate for reproduction on a reduced scale. The three last named are very curious as illustrations of war news. Gustavus



"A The King of Sweden, and the King of Bohemia by him.
B The Bridge.
C A Trench or Brestworke, in which the Kings Musketeers were lodged, betwixt the severall Batteries of the great Ordnance, which Musketeers are represented by the small strokes made right forwards.
D Divers little Field-pieces.
E Plat-formes or Batteries for the Kings greater Cannon.
F The Halfe-moone, with its Pallisadoe or Stocket, beyond the Bridge, and for the guard of it. It was scarcely bigge enough to lodge a hundred men in.
G A little Underwood, or low Bushy place.
H A plaice voyd of wood; which was a Bache, sometimes overflowne.
I A Brestworke for Tillyes Musketeers.

K K Tilly and Altringer; or the place where they were shot.
L The high wood where the Duke of Bavaria stood.
M Tillyes great Batteries to shoot down the Bridge.
N A small riveret running thorow the wood.
O Tillyes great Brestworke; not yet finished. Begun at sixe in the morning; and left off when he was shot.
P Some Horse-guards of Tillyes: layd scatteringly here and there all along the river from Rain to Augsburg.
Q The kings Horse-guards, and Horse-sentryes.
R A hole in the earth, or casual advantageable place; wherein some of the Kings Foot were lodged.
S The Hill behind Tillyes great works.
T The fashion of the Tressels or Arches for the Kings Bridge."

PASSAGE OF THE RIVER LECH, BY GUSTAVUS ADOLPHUS, 1632.

had crossed the Danube, and his troops overspread the country between that river and the river Lech. Field Marshal Tilly was in front of him, waiting for reinforcements from the army of Wallenstein, in Bohemia, and the junction of fresh levies raised in Bavaria, with which he hoped to drive the invaders back across the Danube. Tilly had broken down the bridges over the Lech, and thrown up field works at those points where the river might be passed with fewest difficulties. He never supposed the Swedes would attack him in his main position; but this was what Gustavus determined to do. A tressel bridge was constructed, by which the Swedish army crossed the river, and gained a complete victory over their opponents.

The account in the *Swedish Intelligencer* is wound up in these words:—"And this is the story of the King's bridge over the Lech, description whereof we have thought worthy to be here in Figure imparted unto you." Then follows an "Explanation of the Letters in the Figure of the Bridge," given below the Illustration. The engraving does not appear to have been entirely satisfactory to the author, for on its margin the following words are printed:—"Our Cutter hath made the Ordnance too long, and to lye too farre into the River. The Hole also marked with R, should have been on the right hand of the Bridge."

The *Weekly News*, begun in 1622, had been in existence sixteen years when the idea of illustrating current events seems to have occurred to its conductors; for, in the number for Dec. 20, 1638, there is, besides the usual items of foreign news, an account of a "prodigious eruption of fire, which exhaled in the midst of the ocean sea, over against the Isle of Saint Michael, one of the Terceras, and the new island which it hath made." The text is illustrated by a full-page engraving showing "the island, its length and breadth, and the places where the fire burst out." I have not been able to find a copy of the *Weekly News* for Dec. 20, 1638, either in the British Museum or elsewhere. My authority for the above statement is a letter in the *Times* of Oct. 13, 1868. As far as I have been able to ascertain, no other illustrations were published in the *Weekly News*, so that we must conclude the engraving of the "prodigious eruption of fire" was an experiment, which in its result was not encouraging to the proprietor or conductors of the journal.

M. J.

(To be continued.)

MUSIC.

CARL ROSA OPERA COMPANY.—HER MAJESTY'S THEATRE.

The fourth London season of this company began on Monday evening, being their first performance at the great opera-house in the Haymarket. We have already drawn attention to the efficiency of the general arrangements, and the specialties of the programme, and may therefore at once proceed to notice the opening performance, which consisted of an English version of Wagner's "Rienzi." This opera (originally produced at Dresden in 1842), is Wagner's earliest important stage work, and gives scarcely any indication of the individuality of style which began to be manifested in his "Tannhäuser" (1845), was more apparent in "Lohengrin" (1850), and still further developed in his subsequent works; the series of four "Nibelungen" operas, brought out at Bayreuth in 1876. The music of "Rienzi" is very eclectic; being largely reflective of Meyerbeer, with some signs of the influence of Spontini. Like all Wagner's operas, the book is written by himself, and offers good scope for dramatic effect, and musical combinations of solo voices, chorus, and orchestra.

The drama is founded on Bulwer's well-known novel, and consists of a series of scenes in which the chief incidents in the career of the "Last of the Tribunes" are skilfully arranged for operatic purposes. The plot of the opera-book may be thus briefly outlined:—The first act opens in the Piazza di San Giovanni di Lateran, with the house of Rienzi on one side thereof. Prince Orsini, with his friends and adherents, attempts to carry off Rienzi's sister, Irene, who, however, is defended by her lover, Adriano Colonna. Rienzi's appearance quells the disturbance, and the turbulent nobles withdraw, a contest being arranged to take place next day outside the city. Rienzi resolves that they shall not re-enter Rome otherwise than submissive to the laws, or as captives to the forces of the Republic, he having the support of the Holy See, and an armed rising of the people having been planned against the tyranny of the nobles. Trumpets sound the signal; priests are heard chanting within the Lateran church, and Rienzi appears clad in armour, and leads the people against their oppressors.

The second act takes us to a reception-room in the Capitol; messengers of peace arrive, and celebrate the success of Rienzi and the defeat of the Orsini-Colonna faction, who tender their submission to the power of the Republic. They, however, still conspire; and it is arranged that Rienzi shall be assassinated at a grand banquet to be given by him in celebration of peace, he having been previously warned thereof by Adriano Colonna. The young Orsini is the would-be assassin, but he fails in the attempt, his dagger being intercepted by the concealed shirt of mail worn by the Tribune. The nobles admit their responsibility for the deed, and are condemned to death; but Adriano and Irene intercede, and save the nobles, Rienzi ultimately persuading the enraged people to spare all the conspirators. This is the climax of Rienzi's good fortune; the populace suspecting treachery in his clemency. The withdrawal of the Pope's protection follows, and then excommunication; and Rienzi, returning triumphant from the victories of the Republic, is proceeding to the celebration of a "Te Deum" in the church when he is encountered by the Legate, who pronounces the Papal ban on him. His former friends and supporters now forsake him, and Adriano endeavours in vain to persuade Irene to seek safety in flight with him. The last scene shows Rienzi, alone, in a room in the Capitol, in which situation he sings the Prayer that has long been the most favourite piece in the opera. A fresh attempt is made by Adriano to secure the safety of Irene, who determines to remain with her brother. The building is fired by the furious populace, and brother and sister perish in the flames. The English text of the work has been skilfully adapted by Mr. J. P. Jackson, who has supplied a preface containing many interesting details as to the career of Wagner and the construction of the book of "Rienzi."

The opera is introduced by an overture, which has been made familiar here by occasional concert performances. It is somewhat fragmentary in style, but generally proves effective from the bright and sonorous orchestral writing, in which respect Wagner early displayed a skill that has been even more manifest in his subsequent compositions.

The important character of Rienzi was well sustained by Mr. Joseph Maas; those of Irene (Rienzi's sister) and Adriano Colonna, her lover, having been assigned respectively to Madame Hélène Crosmont and Madame Vanzini. Among the most effective of the pieces for solo singers in Monday's performance were the patriotic trio in the first act, for Rienzi, Irene, and Adriano, the aria for the last-named character in the third act (which was greatly applauded), the prayer of Rienzi, and the duet for the despairing lovers in the last act. In each

of these, and in other instances, the artists named sang with great effect, special mention being also due to Mr. Maass' delivery of the several addresses to the populace; and Madame Crosmont's bright singing in the important solo passages in the second finale. The other characters were also efficiently filled, as follows:—The Chief Messenger of Peace, Miss Georgina Burns; Paolo Orsini, Mr. Walter Bolton; Stefano Colonna, Mr. G. Olmi; Raimondo, the Papal Legate, Mr. H. Pope; and Baroncelli and Cecco del Vecchio, Mr. Cadwalader and Mr. Snazelle.

Some of the concerted music in "Rienzi" is highly dramatic in its stage situation, among the principal instances being the grand finales to the second and third acts. The former is full of fine contrasts, and includes some elaborate ballet and pageant music; the latter finale containing the impressive "War-Hymn."

Great care and cost have been bestowed on the mounting of the opera, scenery and costumes being of the most gorgeous description. The views of a hall in the capitol and a public square in Rome are especially beautiful. The display of picturesque dresses and polished armour at the close of the second act was very splendid; and in the ballet action the tableau formed by the victorious and the conquered gladiators was specially effective. This scene called forth enthusiastic applause. The final catastrophe—the popular outbreak and the conflagration—was also an excellent display of stage management.

The fine orchestra was an important feature throughout the opera; and the chorus-singing was worthy of the occasion.

Mr. Carl Rosa conducted, and received an ovation on his first entry, having afterwards been called before the curtain, as were the leading singers several times. "Rienzi" was announced for repetition on Thursday.

On Tuesday Sir J. Benedict's "Lily of Killarney" was given, with the first appearance this season of Miss Julia Gaylord as Eily O'Connor; and on Wednesday an English version of M. Guiraud's "Piccolino" was produced, a notice of which appears in another part of the Paper.

The ninth of the Saturday Evening Concerts, at St. James's Hall, was rendered commemorative of the birth of Burns, the programme having consisted of Scotch national music. Mr. Sims Reeves sang, with great effect, "Bonnie wee thing," and the Highland war-song, "Macgregor's Gathering" (the latter encored)—other characteristic songs and ballads having been contributed by Miss Helen D'Alton, Mrs. Osgood, Madame Patey, Mr. E. Lloyd, Mr. Maybrick, and Mr. Thurlay Beale. There were also part-songs by the choir, solos on the pianoforte by Miss Bessie Richards, and on the cornet by Mr. H. Reynolds, and performances by a band of Highland pipers.

At last week's London Ballad Concert Miss Damian, a young débutante, made a very favourable impression by her singing in Lady Arthur Hill's expressive ballad, "In the gloaming," and Madame Sainton-Dolby's successful new song, "For ever faithful," having been encored in both. With study and experience, the young lady has every prospect of a good career. Other new songs given at the concert referred to were Mr. A. H. Behrend's effective setting of Hood's "Song of the Shirt," in which Madame Antoinette Sterling was encored; Kingsley's "Doll's Song," well sung by Miss Mary Davies; and Sullivan's "Old Love-Letter," Adams's "The Silver Cup," and Montgomery's "Shall I like a hermit dwell," which were worthily rendered, respectively, by Mr. E. Lloyd, Mr. Maybrick, and Mr. Santley. Other effective but more familiar pieces were contributed by the singers named, by Mr. Sims Reeves, Madame Sherrington, and Mr. Barton McGuckin; besides some part-singing by the "London Vocal Union," and brilliant pianoforte solos by Madame Arabella Goddard. The eleventh concert took place this week, with a programme of similar variety and interest.

Sir Julius Benedict—who has recently recovered his sight by undergoing a successful operation for cataract—reappeared in public at the Saturday afternoon concert of last week, when he was warmly welcomed. Sir Julius's unimpaired powers were evidenced by his energetic rendering of the pianoforte accompaniment (transcribed from the orchestral score) to the scena, "Out on this weary, listless life" (from his "Richard Cœur de Lion"), which was finely declaimed by Mr. Santley, who also sang Handel's "Revenge! Timotheus cries." The string quartet party consisted, as before, of Madame Norman-Néruda, Mr. L. Ries, Mr. Zerbini, and Signor Piatti—Mr. Charles Hallé having been the solo pianist.

Under the title of "The School of Music" a series of chamber concerts was inaugurated at Brixton on Monday, when the programme was of a highly classical character.

Adolf Jensen, whose death at Baden-Baden is announced, was one of the most gifted composers of the school founded by Robert Schumann.

THEATRES.

After having performed the comedy of "Our Boys" for nearly 1300 times, the astute management of the Vaudeville have aimed at a small degree of novelty by the production of "a new and original comediotta," by Mr. Ernest Cuthbert, entitled "Once Again." The dramatis personæ consists but of three characters—namely, Uncle Silas (Mr. W. Hargreaves), Arthur Lester (Mr. C. W. Gawthorne), and Madeline (Miss Marie Illington). The scene is "Uncle Silas's Den." The aim of the author in this little play is elegance of composition, and in this respect he may be honestly pronounced to have succeeded, even if we should think proper to condemn him for a certain artificiality of style. The "Den" alluded to is a library, of which Uncle is vain, well populated with books, and also distinguished by such properties as spears, breastplates, battle-axes, antique china, and Elizabethan chairs. The set is highly creditable to all parties concerned. Uncle Silas is a speciality. He is a man of odd ways, and among them is a dislike to be kissed. Nevertheless, he has no objection to take a part in a love intrigue. Madeline is expecting the return of her cousin and lover, Arthur Lester; and resorts to an old stage-stratagem for testing the state of his feelings. She confides her secret to Uncle Silas, who takes very active measures to secure the success of her plan. When she appears before Arthur as an Irish lassie she wins again the heart she has won already; and when she reappears as herself the conquest is a second time assured. This familiar theme is treated in a manner that shows the writer to be a man of taste and refinement. It is pleasingly and effectively acted.

Mr. Reece has given to the Folly a burlesque of the opera of "Carmen," which he has treated in the most whimsical fashion. It is divided into four scenes, which represent, or rather misrepresent, the four acts of the original in a manner to provoke excessive laughter. Mr. Lionel Brough personates Don José, and Miss Lydia Thompson assumes the character of Carmen, the gipsy. The opening scenes exhibit the characteristic talents of both; and in the subsequent situations, whether dancing or singing, Miss Thompson acts charmingly. The reader is aware that Carmen throws off her soldier-lover in favour of a bull-fighter, and that, as she attempts to enter

the amphitheatre, the former stabs her in a fit of jealousy. Mr. Brough depended greatly upon his grotesque make-up for producing fun, and certain accessories, in the shape of voice lozenges, without which no qualified tenor can hope to sing sweetly. He has been well supplied by the adapter with comic situations and mock-tragic scenes, and with every aid for bringing the extravagant drama to a triumphant conclusion. No wonder then that at the fall of the curtain the audience manifested in the most energetic way their approbation of the evening's proceedings.

St. James's Grand Hall was on Tuesday afternoon the scene of the entertainment given for the fourteenth benefit of Mr. Frederick Burgess, in which this gentleman had enlisted a host of talent such as but rarely can be assembled in a common effort. The Moore and Burgess Minstrels appeared with white faces on the occasion, and in our opinion with advantage. This was followed by Mr. Swinbourne reciting "The Charge of the Light Brigade." Next was the scene between Helen and Modus, from "The Hunchback," by Miss Fowler and Mr. Charles Harcourt, and several songs and recitations by Mr. H. Paulton, Mr. Charles Warner, Miss E. Farren, Mr. Aynsley Cook, and Mr. E. Righton. Then came the humorous scene from "A Midsummer Night's Dream" in which the play of the workmen is cast, supported by Messrs. J. Fernandez, Luigi Lablache, J. G. Grahame, J. Maclean, G. W. Anson, E. Terry, Lionel Brough, E. J. George, and W. J. Hill, with Miss Erntstone. Of the actors engaged two are especially to be distinguished, Mr. Anson, in Bottom the Weaver, and Mr. Brough, in Snug. Mr. Ryder also recited "The Seven Ages of Man," in a most edifying style. Mr. C. J. Dunphie contributed a new song, which was excellently sung by Mr. Walter Howard. Mr. George Conquest finally appeared, in "a marvellous creation" of his own, assisted by Miss Laura and Miss Ada Conquest. The Minstrels then resumed their performance proper, and thus closed the exhibition. The Grand Hall was literally crowded with an admiring audience.

The Roscius Dramatic Club performed on Thursday, at Ladbroke Hall, the two dramas of "Grimaldi" and "Retained for the Defence."

At Langham Hall on Tuesday Mr. Maurice Edwards gave dramatic recitals, consisting of selections from Shakspeare, Macaulay, Tennyson, Poe, Hood, and Dickens. Miss Kate Lyons presided at the pianoforte.

The Crystal Palace has produced a special attraction in Mr. Bret Harte, the poet and humourist, who as a public lecturer is unrivalled. His style is composite, blending the gay and grave, and abounding in singular contrasts. "The Argonauts of '49" was the subject of his lecture on Tuesday evening, and was a description of life and manners in California thirty years ago.

AFGHAN WAR ILLUSTRATIONS.

Our Special Artist, Mr. Simpson, with the division of the army under command of Lieutenant-General Sir Samuel Browne, sends an Illustration of the Artillery passing the Cabul gate of Jellalabad; one of the encampment at Basawul, ten miles beyond Dakka, and one of the camp of the 10th Hussars at Dakka; also, two views of the Ishpola Tope, an ancient monumental structure of a religious character, in the Khyber Pass. We are favoured by Colonel J. H. Gordon, commanding the 29th Punjaub Native Infantry, with two Sketches to illustrate the campaign of General Roberts in the Khoorum Valley, one representing the assault on the Afghan barricade at the Spingawi Kotul, on Dec. 2; the other being a view from the summit of the Peiwar Pass.

The British troops entered Jellalabad at noon of Dec. 20. They were led by Sir Samuel Browne and his Staff, with Brigadier-General Gough and Major Cavagnari, at the head of the column. After him came the 10th Hussars, under Major Wood; then the Royal Horse Artillery, I. C.; the Guides Cavalry, 4th Battalion Rifle Brigade, 20th Regiment Punjaub Native Infantry, 4th Goorkhas, Guides Infantry, Mountain Battery, and 1st Sikhs; these regiments forming the three brigades commanded by Brigadier-Generals Gough, M'Pherson, and Jenkins. The main street of the town runs east and west. They entered by the east gate, going out by the west. The gates are simple apertures in the mud walls supported by beams. The walls are made to project on either side of the gates, so as to form some defence; but the projection on the left of the gate appeared to be a place of prayer. Before entering the town the road runs parallel to a line of trees, which cast a pleasant shade. This part of the road was very bad, being intersected in many places by small ditches, some with water, and one larger stream, over which is a bridge of stone. On one side of the road was a prayer-house, and on the other a tomb of some holy man decorated with the usual poles and the skull of a deer. The walls of Jellalabad are composed, like those of all the villages, of mud-covered rubble. They appeared to form a sort of irregular square, with low towers of various shapes at different places. The main street is roughly paved with rounded stones; the bazaar occupies the greater portion of the street, and is roofed with wooden beams thrown across from one side of the street to the other and covered over. The shops were mostly shut; they consist, like the Constantinople shops, of a platform next to the street and an inner shop behind; between about every two shops there was a fireplace, and at one place was a sort of small fountain. The natives had mostly turned out to look at the English, and were standing in groups all along the sand-hills outside the town, while the tops of the houses from which a view could be obtained were also crowded with people.

Several views of the Fort of Dakka, which is forty-two miles distant from Jellalabad, and stands at the western extremity of the Khyber Pass, have appeared in our pages. The 10th Hussars were quartered on the ground between the main fort and the river, and close to the outer fort, known as Mackeson's Fort, which comes into the background of our Engraving. The top of the fort is only slightly seen on the right, and the hills behind are those of the Khoord Khyber. Under the small groups of trees towards Mackeson's Fort is the camp of Colonel Gough, V.C., who commands the Cavalry Brigade. Those familiar with the 10th Hussars at home might fail to recognise them if they could see the regiment on service in Afghanistan; most of the regular uniform has been left behind, and quite a new outfit, adapted for the work, has been assumed by both officers and men. The well-known "khaki rung," or dust colour, has become the prevailing tint; the helmet is of that hue, so is the coat. The sword scabbards are covered with leather, so that they will not glitter in the sun and catch the eye of the enemy. With the officers, the swords are carried in "frogs," and they have their revolvers on the off-side of the sword-belt. The men have a grey blanket rolled behind the saddle with three wooden pegs above it; a corn-bag is strapped above the cloak in front of the saddle; over this is again strapped a tin pan, on the left side. A heel-rope is coiled on the near side, behind the sword. On this campaign the blue trousers with double yellow stripe are retained. The day after this sketch was made the 10th were sent on in advance to Basawul, which is on the road to Jellalabad.

The Ishpola Tope, in the Khyber Pass, is constructed on a high rock, which the troops passed on their right hand. The rock is full of caves, which may have been the resort of hermits or ascetics, which were common both to the Buddhist and Brahminic religions. The tope is about the size of the Manikiala Tope in the Punjaub. The latter is built on a round base; this one is very like it, only that the Ishpola tope is on a square base, which on the east side is about 30 ft. high. The structure has suffered much through time. Still, the south-east corner seems in very good preservation, remains of plaster being yet visible on it. A small watch-tower has been constructed on the top, of mud, which alters the appearance of the monument. There had been a stair on the north side, by which the worshippers could approach the tope, for there are the remains of many buildings, which were no doubt the Viharas, or monastery of the monks. Some of the walls are still visible, and the débris extends for some distance, showing that it has been an extensive place. The masonry is of partly squared stones; the space between being filled up with small thin slate-like fragments, similar to what is found in the Peshawur remains, and those of the ancient Taxila. On the square portion of the base there are pilasters similar to those of the Manikiala one, and with the same compressed Corinthian capitals, only that the Corinthian character of the capitals is more distinctly marked. The mouldings seem to have been produced by thin slabs of slate, and they are so worn that a correct section of them seemed impossible; but the effect of them was to lead the eye to feel that they were of the Greek style, which is common to all the old Buddhist buildings in this part. Under the cornice on the round portion of the tope are dentals all round. It is solid masonry all through. Mackeson is said to have blown it up in search of treasure. It is a pity that such a fine monument should have been thus damaged, for it has a grand effect on the high rock, and contrasts with the low class of building, in mud, which is that practised at the present day in this region. The Vihara buildings are in the same style of masonry as the tope. Some portions of the walls of Ali Musjid are in the same style, indicating a considerable antiquity; but it may have been continued as a mode of building after the Buddhist period.

The capture, by General Roberts, of the Afghan fortified positions and batteries on the Peiwar Kotul, or Peiwar Pass, has been the most brilliant feat of arms yet performed during this war. On the night of Dec. 1 General Roberts, with his 2nd Brigade, under Brigadier-General Thelwall, C.B., consisting of the 72nd Highlanders, the 29th Punjaub Native Infantry, 5th Goorkhas, and 23rd Pioneers, marching off to the right, commenced the ascent of the Spingawi road, and at dawn surprised the enemy by attacking them heavily on the left flank, the 72nd Highlanders and 5th Goorkhas, with the 29th Punjaub Native Infantry, driving the enemy from position to position. Finding a direct assault on the Peiwar impracticable, General Roberts continued his flanking movement, and was, in the afternoon, enabled to attack the Afghan position in rear. In the meantime the 1st Brigade, consisting of the 8th King's, the 5th Punjaub Infantry, and 2nd Native Infantry, were busily engaged in front. The enemy, who had been reinforced by four regiments from Khushi the day before, fought well, but were signally defeated, losing all their guns, eighteen in number. Our loss, considering the number of troops engaged and the nature of the country fought over, was extremely small—only eighty killed and wounded. Brigadier-General Cobbe received a wound, not a dangerous one. But we have to deplore the loss of two officers—Major Anderson, second in command of the 23rd Pioneers, and Captain Kelso, commandant of No. 1 Punjaub Mountain Battery. Our two-page Engraving, from the Sketch by Colonel J. J. H. Gordon, of the 29th Punjaub Native Infantry, shows the leading column of troops of the second brigade engaged in the assault on the barricades at the Spingawi Kotul at dawn of day. There were several lines of barricades in the midst of a pine forest. The first line was carried by a rush of the Goorkhas and Highlanders, led by Major Fitzhugh and Captain Cook, who are seen, distinguished by their sun-helmets, already on the farther side of the barricade, calling on the men to follow them. The 72nd Highlanders were led by Lieutenant-Colonel Brownlow. There was severe hand-to-hand fighting, but the entire position was won by seven o'clock in the morning. A battery of mountain guns accompanied our troops in this action. The enemy left seventy-six dead on the ground.

The Pass of the Peiwar, or Peiwar Kotul, is about two miles from the Spingawi Kotul, with dense pine woods between. Colonel Gordon's second Sketch represents a view from the summit of the Peiwar, about 8400 ft. high, looking south over the Khoorum Valley, from which the troops had marched up on Nov. 28. Here was an Afghan battery of six guns. The elevation of the higher mountain range is 15,000 ft. The Peiwar hills are covered with thick forests of pine, deodar, and yew trees, which rendered it difficult to close with the enemy.

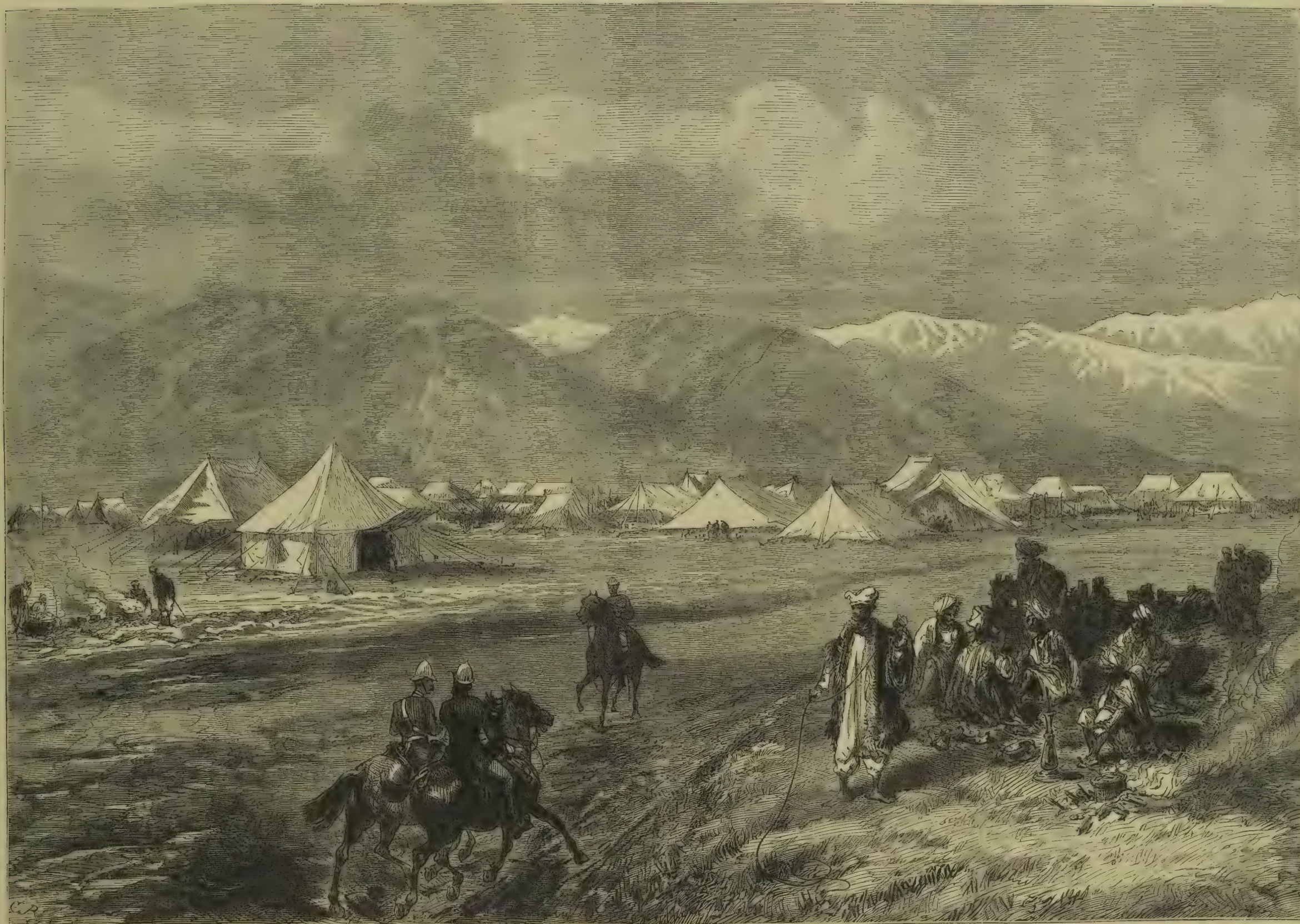
General Roberts concludes from the enormous quantity of stores of arms and supplies captured that it was the intention of the Afghan Government that their troops should remain on the Peiwar Kotul for the winter, and that they fully expected to be able to hold that position against the British forces, thus rendering our occupation of the Khoorum Valley incomplete and hazardous.

Professor Max Müller presented the prizes to the successful students at the Central Elementary School in the Townhall, Oxford, yesterday week.

The Marquis of Northampton has returned his tenants 10 per cent on the rents paid by them; Mr. W. H. Smyth, of Elkington Hall, Louth, has returned his tenants 12 per cent of the rental of the arable land on their farms; Mr. G. Nevile, of Stubton Hall, Lincolnshire, has returned his tenants 10 per cent of their Michaelmas rents; and Mr. Edward W. Harcourt, M.P. for Oxfordshire, has returned 10 per cent on the half-year's rent to his tenants.

The Lord Mayor has stated at the Mansion House that he will be glad to receive subscriptions towards a fund for the relief of the families of the men who lost their lives through the explosion at the Dinas Colliery. Miss Caroline Williams has sent £100 to the relief fund.—The investigation into the cause of the Abercane explosion terminated yesterday week, after having lasted twenty-four days. The explosion took place on Sept. 11, and resulted in the loss of the lives of 263 men. The verdict of the jury was to the effect that there was no evidence to show how the explosion was caused.

The supply of fresh meat landed at Liverpool last week from the United States and Canada was again large, while the number of live stock was smaller than the previous week. Five steamers arrived with fresh meat, having on board collectively 5688 quarters of beef, 1510 carcasses of mutton, and 281 of pigs, the last-mentioned figures showing a considerable reduction when compared with recent periods. With live stock only one steamer arrived, having on board 303 head of cattle and twelve carcasses of cattle. There were no arrivals of live sheep or pigs.



THE AFGHAN WAR: ADVANCED CAMP AT BASAWUL, ON THE CABUL RIVER.
FROM A SKETCH BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST.



THE FIRST LESSON.

THE FIRST LESSON.

The picture, by a French artist, which bears this title, and of which we present an Engraving, shows young ladies engaged in the initiatory practice of a graceful art, especially suitable to the recent severity of the winter season. It has often been remarked that girls have a natural aptitude for such exercises as skating, dancing, and the use of the skipping-rope, which depend in some measure upon keeping a correct balance of the body, with rapid movement of the feet; and this would perhaps be ascribed by physiologists to the centre of gravity being placed lower in the female form than in that of the male sex, from the greater breadth of the hips and less of the shoulders. At any rate, the number of tolerably skilful performers on the skates, among those ladies who do attempt it, seems to be more than proportionate compared with men and boys, if we make due allowance for the much larger amount of practice, at least upon real ice in the open air, which masculine habits will permit in the hardest cold weather. At the skating-rink, upon wheels, it is frequently observed that some of the ladies excel their brothers and husbands in the facility

and security of their flight over the polished floor, and that falls are rarely witnessed among them. A little of that hesitation and timidity, which arises perhaps rather from bashfulness than physical cowardice, may be expected in the early essays of the feminine skater, and something of this is to be seen in the subject of our picture, "The First Lesson."

THE DISTRESS IN SHEFFIELD.

It is stated this week, and we hope it is the fact, that there is some abatement of the prevailing distress at the east end of the town. One of the members for the borough, Mr. Mundella, speaking at the annual meeting of the Sheffield Chamber of Commerce, expressed a belief that, notwithstanding the present gloomy outlook, we had not permanently lost any portion of our national industries, and said he was convinced trade would revive. The reciprocity which was most required was that between capital and labour, which would induce more mutual consideration between employer and employed. Those are consolatory assurances; but we hear, in

the mean time, of reduction of wages, impending strikes, and the stoppage of works, or the prospect of such calamities, in different parts of the manufacturing districts. At Bradford on Saturday last there was a street procession of the unemployed, led by a clergyman, to the Townhall. The Mayor convened a town meeting on Monday to consider the state of affairs, and Mr. W. E. Forster, M.P., spoke at the meeting. The local relief funds, at least in the town of Sheffield, are nearly exhausted, and subscriptions have ceased to come in. We give an illustration of the meetings of the Relief Committee at the Sheffield Institute.

At the hall of the Drapers' Company, Throgmorton-street, on Thursday week, the Lady Mayoress distributed the prizes gained in the recent competitive exhibition of fans, promoted by the Fanmakers' Company. Twenty-one prizes and thirty diplomas had been awarded. The first prize, which consisted of a gold medal, the freedom of the company and 25 guineas given by the Drapers' Company, was taken by Miss Elizabeth Laird, of Dublin.

OBITUARY.

THE HON. JOHN C. W. VIVIAN.

The Hon. John Cranch Walker Vivian, of Park, near Truro, late Under-Secretary for War, died at Richmond on the 22nd ult. He was born April 18, 1818, the second son of General Sir Richard Hussey Vivian, G.C.B., created Lord Vivian in 1841, by his first wife, Eliza, daughter of Philip Champion de Crespigny, Esq., of Aldborough, Suffolk. He served for some time in the 11th Hussars, and retired with the rank of Captain. Mr. Vivian sat in Parliament successively for Falmouth, 1841 to 1847; for Bodmin, 1857 to 1859; and for Truro, from 1865 to 1871. From 1868 to 1870 he was a Junior Lord of the Treasury, and from 1870 till last year held the office of Under-Secretary for War. He married, first, 1841, Louisa, only daughter of the late Henry Woodgate, Esq., which lady died 1855; secondly, 1861, Florence Grosvenor, daughter of Major Rowley, by whom he had three daughters; and thirdly, 1876, Emma, widow of Thomas Price, Esq., of Hyde Park-place.

DR. HUGH M'NEILE.

The Very Reverend Dr. Hugh M'Neile, who since his retirement from the Deanery of Ripon in 1875 has lived mostly at Bournemouth, died there on Tuesday at an advanced age. A native of Ballycastle, in the county of Antrim, the late Dean was born in 1795, and was educated at Trinity College, Dublin, where he took his degree about the time when the Battle of Waterloo was fought. It was his intention originally to have followed the law, and with that view he was entered as a student at Lincoln's Inn; but he was led to change his views, and took orders from the then Bishop of Raphoe. His first curacy was served in the county of Donegal. He married a daughter of the Most Rev. Dr. Magee, then Archbishop of Dublin, and, having been presented by the late Mr. Henry Drummond to the living of Albury, near Guildford, he became known as a most popular "Evangelical" preacher in the neighbourhood of London. In 1834 he was appointed to the important incumbency of St. Jude's Church, Liverpool, where he attracted the attention of Dr. Graham, then Bishop of Chester, who rewarded his eloquence with a canonry in his cathedral, while his friends and admirers built for him a still larger church—that of St. Paul's, Prince's Park, subscribing also for the foundation of four scholarships and an exhibition in his honour in the Collegiate institution at Liverpool, for the support of students at the Universities. In 1868 he was promoted to the Deanery of Ripon, vacant by the death of Dr. Goode, but resigned in 1876. Dr. M'Neile was the author of a variety of sermons, letters, and lectures, mostly of a popular and controversial character, such as "The Jewish People," "The Second Coming of Christ," "The Miracles," and "Secession from the English Church." He also published "Fidelity and Unity, a Letter to the Rev. Dr. Pusey on the subject of his Eirenicon."

THE DEAN OF LLANDAFF.

The Very Rev. Henry Lynch Blosse, Dean of Llandaff, at the Deanery, on the 24th ult., after a brief illness, in his sixty-seventh year. He was the second son of Sir Robert Lynch Blosse, and was educated at Trinity College, Dublin. He was ordained to the curacy of St. John's, Cardiff, in 1836, and appointed to the vicarage of Newcastle, Bridgend, in 1839. On the promotion of the Bishop of Bangor the Bishop of Llandaff gave him the Archdeaconry of Llandaff; and in 1877, on the death of Dean Williams, he became Dean of Llandaff. His death is ascribed to congestion of the lungs, brought on by a severe cold which he caught on Saturday last.

The deaths have also been announced of—

Lieutenant-Colonel Edward Kenny, late H.M. 89th Regiment, on the 12th ult., at Liverpool.

The Rev. Charles Sweet Escott, on the 19th ult., at the Vicarage, Tillingham.

Gabriel Roberts, Esq., J.P., of Plas Gwyn, Denbighshire, on the 17th ult., at Ruthin, in his ninety-third year.

John Manby Colegrave, Esq., of 24, Onslow-square, on the 17th ult., at St. Leonards-on-Sea, aged sixty-seven.

Mr. David de Quetteville, Senior Judge of the Royal Court, Jersey, in which he had a seat for the last twenty-eight years.

The Rev. Joseph Stordy Hodgson, Canon of Carlisle Cathedral, in the Abbey, Carlisle, on the 24th ult.

Duncan Hoyle, Esq., late of Kames, Buteshire, J.P. and D.L., and late Convener of that county, on the 21st ult., at Orme-square, Bayswater.

Henry Paxton, Esq., formerly H.M. 3rd Regiment of Guards, last surviving son of the late Sir William Paxton, of Middleton Hall, Carmarthenshire, on the 14th ult., at West Dean, Chichester, in his eighty-fourth year.

Alderman Thomas Watkins, the senior member of the Monmouth Corporation, on the 24th ult., in his ninetyth year. He had been in the council about thirty-five years (Mayor three times), and had been Alderman for about fifteen years.

Viscountess Molesworth, at Bournemouth on the 22nd ult., in her thirty-ninth year. The deceased Viscountess was daughter of the Marchioness of Vinchiaturo by her first marriage with the late Captain Bagot Gossett, 4th Dragoon Guards.

Mr. Charles Christopher Black, M.A., late of the Art Museum, South Kensington, aged sixty-nine. He was the author of a "Life of Michael Angelo" and a "Life of Leonardo da Vinci," besides minor works; and he compiled some useful catalogues for the Science and Art Department.

Miss Catherine Anne Delattre, the Whittington College, on the 22nd ult., in her ninety-fifth year. This lady was the youngest daughter of M. Delattre, an eminent engraver. Miss Delattre well remembered sitting in Angelica Kaufmann's lap, and being petted by that gifted woman.

Matthew Benson Harrison, Esq., J.P. and D.L., of Scale How, Ambleside, and Leigh House, Datchet, Bucks, on the 22nd ult., suddenly, at Datchet, aged fifty-four. He was the eldest son of the late Benson Harrison, Esq., J.P. and D.L., of Scale How, by his second wife, Dorothy, daughter of the late Richard Wordsworth, Esq., of Whitehaven.

Colonel Archibald Campbell, one of the survivors of the Peninsular War, recently, in his eighty-ninth year. He entered the Army in 1806, and served in the Peninsula from May, 1810, to the end of the war in 1814. He retired from the service about twenty years ago, and had received the silver war medal, with seven clasps, and a gold cross from the King of Portugal for his services in five campaigns.

Commander Charles Andros, R.N., who entered the naval service in 1806, on board the Canopus, 80 guns, in which vessel he witnessed the capture of the French frigate *Le Président*, 44 guns; and was present in the Constantinople and Egyptian expeditions in 1807. He afterwards saw service in Greek waters, in the Bay of Naples, and in the Baltic. He was placed on the Commanders' retired list in July, 1851.

John Graham, Esq., of The Elms, Eastbourne, and 23, Ashley-place, S.W., J.P. and D.L. for Sussex, younger son of the late Thomas Graham, Esq., of Edmond Castle, Cumberland, and The Hall, Clapham-common, Surrey (who was

eldest brother of Sir James Graham, of Kirkstall, created a Baronet in 1808), on the 20th ult., in his eighty-fifth year. Mr. John Graham married, 1821, Caroline Elinor, third daughter of Edward J. Curteis, Esq., M.P., of Windmill Hill, Sussex, and leaves issue.

Commander G. C. Musters, well known as the explorer of Patagonia and author of "At Home with the Patagonians," on the 25th ult. He received the appointment of Consul at Mozambique, and was to have left this month for his post.

CHESS.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

All communications relating to this department of the Paper should be addressed to the Editor, and have the word "Chess" written on the envelope.

R. C. (Stafford, N.Z.).—We are obliged for your letter and the games inclosed. The latter shall receive early consideration.

M. A. W.—The correct solution for No. 1821 is given below. In reply to your suggested move, 1. B to R 7th, Black can play 1. B to K 4th, &c.

J. T. (Seymour-street).—Thanks for the report of the match.

J. J. L. (Morden).—You cannot, of course, discern the use of the White Rook because you have not solved the problem. Try again.

A. A. R. (Maida-vale).—The position referred to was not inclosed in your letter.

G. S. (Sunderland).—We note your desire to reconstruct the problem received from you. CORRECT SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM No. 1820 received from T. Guest, J. G. Kidd, P. S. Shenele, and Rycroft.

CORRECT SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM No. 1821 received from T. Guest, J. W. R. Natale Bonanni, G. E. R. J. G. Kidd, L. H. Roberts, Emile Fran, v. d. Kamer (Middelburg), P. S. Shenele, F. Bulley, East Marden, J. J. L. H. J. Baker, and Rycroft.

CORRECT SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM No. 1822 received from G. H. V. E. H. H. V. L. W. Alston, J. E. M. F. T. Greenbank, T. Guest, B. Dyke, Natale Bonanni, G. Fosbrooke, Scacchi Club (Turin), Leonora and Leon, J. P. M. W. Franklin, Dabbshill, L. Lawrence, A. Palmer, R. Barrett, O. E. Marr, A. Scott, W. S. B. H. Burgher, Underwood, N. Tomlin, Dr. F. St. D. Slater, L. Tournade, S. Western, Trial, G. C. Baxter, T. R. Young, Jane Nepveu (Utrecht), D. Templeton, A. A. Ogden, R. Arnold, Onno, W. Newton, P. Hampton, G. S. Cox, Helen Lee, H. Bentham, A. Tremaine, M. Meredith, St. J. E. R. T. King, E. Elsbury, H. Langford, J. F. Parkinson, D. W. Kell, W. Giles, An Old Hand, Llangibby, East Marden, L. Sharswood, Monkey, J. G. Kidd, Alpha, R. H. Brooks, Copiapino, F. V. P. Cant, v. d. Kamer (Middelburg), Hereward, A. L. S. Freddie, P. S. Shenele, E. P. Vulliamy, G. P. D. J. J. L. Lulu, A. B. Baz, Norman Rumbelow, Rycroft, R. L. (Pontypridd), F. Bulley, G. J. (Gateshead), and J. de Honseyn.

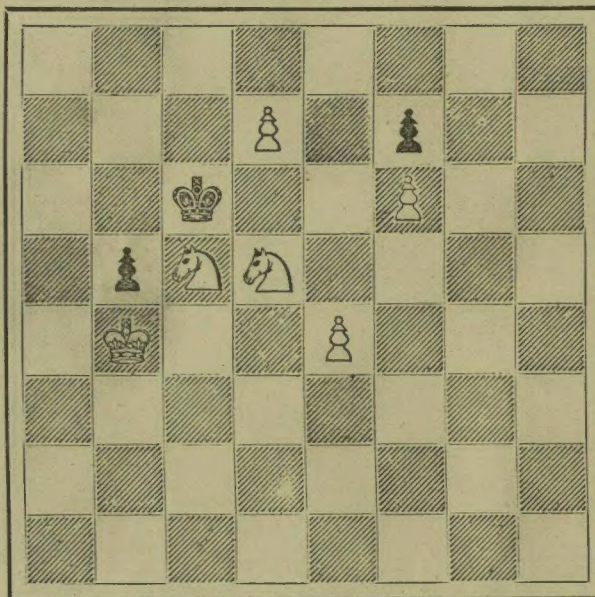
SOLUTION OF PROBLEM No. 1821.

WHITE. BLACK.
1. B to Q 4th. Any move
2. Mates accordingly.

PROBLEM No. 1824.

By EAST MARDEN.

BLACK.



WHITE.

White to play, and mate in four moves.

ENGLAND v. AMERICA.

Game in the pending International Match by correspondence between Mr. J. PARKER, of Grimsby, and Mr. J. E. Orchard, of Columbia.

(Bishop's Gambit.)

WHITE (Mr. O.) BLACK (Mr. P.)
1. P to K 4th P to K 4th
2. P to K B 4th P takes P
3. B to B 4th P to Q 4th
4. B takes P Q to R 5th (ch)
5. K to B sq Kt to K 2nd
6. Q to B 3rd

Inferior to either Kt to K B 3rd or Kt to Q B 3rd.

7. P takes Kt Kt takes B
8. P to Q 4th K to Q sq

This appears something too much of the "bookish" theory, or as if Black had anticipated the usual move, Q to K 4th (ch), and had replied without looking. In a note to the move, however, Mr. Parker explains that he designed at this point the advance of the Pawns as in the text.

9. Kt to Q B 3rd P to K Kt 4th
10. B to Q 2nd P to Kt 5th
11. Q to Q 3rd P to B 6th
12. Kt to K 4th B to K B 4th
13. B to K sq

White has a wretched position already, but he would have done better by pur-

uing the course indicated by his twelfth move. Nothing could be much worse than what follows:—

13. K takes P P takes P (ch)
14. K takes P P to Kt 6th

The coup *juste*. White has conducted the opening exceedingly well, and the position is a remarkable one to occur at the fourteenth move of a correspondence game.

15. Kt takes B B takes Q
16. Kt takes B P (ch) K to K 2nd
17. P takes B K takes Kt
18. Kt to B 3rd Q to Q sq
19. Kt to K 5th (ch) K to Kt 2nd
20. B takes P Q takes P (ch)
21. Kt to B 3rd Kt to B 3rd
22. Q R to Q B sq K R to K B sq
23. K R to B sq R takes Kt
White might now have resigned, for after this he has nothing left to play with.

24. R takes R R to K B sq
25. Q R to B sq R takes R
26. R takes R Kt takes P, and Black wins.

CHESS IN LONDON.

A Game in the late Match between Messrs. POTTER and HEYWOOD, the former yielding the odds of the Pawn and two moves.

(Remove Black's K B P from the Board.)

WHITE (Mr. H.) BLACK (Mr. P.)
1. P to K 4th P to K Kt 3rd
2. P to Q 4th B to Kt 2nd
3. Kt to K B 3rd B to Kt 2nd
4. Kt to B 3rd P to Kt 3rd
5. B to Q B 4th P to K 3rd
6. Kt to Kt 5th Q to K 2nd
7. P to B 4th P to B 3rd
8. Castles P to Kt 4th

Black derives no advantage from this advance, except, perhaps, the momentary evasion of the attack upon his very weak centre.

9. B to K 2nd P to Kt 5th
10. Kt to R 4th Kt to K R 3rd
11. P to B 3rd P takes P
12. P takes P Castles
13. B to R 3rd

For the early development of this strong attack White is indebted to the premature advance of the adverse Knight's Pawn. He must be credited, however, with making the most of it.

13. R to Q sq
14. Q to Kt 3rd R to K sq

15. P to K 5th Kt to B 4th
16. B to B 3rd B to K R 3rd
17. P takes P Q to Q sq
Best, without doubt. Although some interesting variations spring from Kt takes P, they all result to the advantage of the first player.

18. Q R to K sq B takes Kt
19. P takes B Kt takes P (Q 6th)

20. P to Q 5th

A very well-timed move that places Black on the horns of a dilemma. Capturing this adventurous Pawn and leaving it alone are equally objectionable.

20. B to R 3rd
21. R takes P R takes R
22. P takes R B to B 5th
23. P takes Kt Q takes P
24. Q takes B (ch) Kt takes Q
25. B takes Q Kt to Q 7th
26. R to Q sq Kt takes B (ch)
27. P takes Kt K to B 2nd
28. B to B 6th Kt to R 3rd
29. R to Q 5th, and wins.

CHESS INTELLIGENCE.

The Civil Service Publishing Company has issued a neat little volume containing a hundred problems by the Rev. A. Cyril Pearson, a composer of known merit. The problems, on the whole, are distinguished by happiness of conception and elegance of construction rather than depth or difficulty, but there are in the book a fair number of exceptions wherein these qualities are fully displayed in the composer's work.

The new wharf of Elder and Company, shipbuilders, Glasgow, erected at a cost of £10,000, was burned on Sunday.

WILLS AND BEQUESTS.

The will (dated March 23, 1876) with a codicil (dated Nov. 8, 1877) of Mr. Robert Goulding, late of Walton House, Clapham-rise, who died on Dec. 13 last, was proved on the 14th ult. by Mrs. Jemima Goulding, the widow, and Robert Goulding Ledger, the nephew, the surviving executors, the personal estate being sworn under £200,000. The testator bequeaths to his wife £3000 and all his furniture, plate, pictures, household effects, horses, and carriages; certain leasehold property at Bow is given to Mrs. Goulding for life, and then to the said Robert Goulding Ledger. There are some other legacies, and the residue of his property is to be held upon trust for his wife for life; at her death numerous legacies are directed to be paid, but certain of them, amounting to £17,000, only in the event of the widow failing to exercise the power of appointment given to her over such sum. The ultimate residue is to be divided between his nephews and nieces, Frances Ann Messon, Rosa Hall, Emma Ledger, Ernest Walton Ledger, Lucy Ledger, Robert Goulding Ledger, Richard Septimus Ledger, and Horace Octavius Ledger.

The will (dated March 5, 1877) with two codicils (dated July 3 and Oct. 13, 1878) of Mrs. Harriet Grote, late of Savile-row and of The Ridgeway, Shiere, Surrey, who died on Dec. 29 last, was proved on the 11th ult. by Major Henry Frederick Chapman Lewin, R.E., and Reginald More Bray, the executors, the personal estate being sworn under £70,000. The testatrix, among numerous legacies to members of her family and others, gives the copyright of the work on Aristotle, published by her from a manuscript left by her late husband, Mr. George Grote, to Dr. William Smith, and the copyright of all her non-published works, including such as may be published after her death, to Mr. Abraham Haywood, Q.C. The residue of her property she leaves to her cousin Henry Frederick Chapman Lewin, her nephew Frederick Dealtry Lewin, and her cousin Charles Lloyd.

The will (dated Oct. 30, 1876) of Mr. Henry Greaves Walker, formerly of Newington-green, Stoke Newington, but late of Hyde House, Edmonton, who died on Dec. 13 last, was proved on the 3rd ult. by Greaves Walker, the brother, and Samuel Walker and Alfred Walker, the sons, the executors, the personal estate being sworn under £70,000. The testator bequeaths to his wife, Mrs. Mary Anne Walker, his wines, liquors, and consumable stores, and the use of his furniture and household effects for life; and he recites that she has been already provided for by settlement; to his brother, Greaves Walker, £100, for his trouble as an executor; and there are special bequests to his children, Samuel, Ellen, Alfred, and Henry. The rest of his property is to be divided between his children, Samuel, Ellen, Alfred, Henry, and Alice.

The will (dated April 20, 1876) of Mr. Abraham Curtis Crowley, late of Highfield House, Alton, Southampton, brewer, who died on Oct. 13 last, was proved on the 1st ult. by Frederick Crowley and Philip Crowley, the brothers, and Abraham Charles Crowley, the son, the acting executors, the personal estate being sworn under £60,000. The testator bequeaths to his wife £3000, and his furniture and household effects absolutely, and his residence, Highfield House, for life; then follow legacies to his children and bequests to his women servants, according to the length of their service. The residue of his real and personal estate is left upon trust for his wife for life or widowhood; in the event of her marrying again she is to have £500 per annum; some further legacies are then to be paid to daughters, and the ultimate residue is to be divided between all his children.

The will (dated July 1, 1878) of Mr. George Brown, late of Riversdale, Sunbury, and of Princes-street, Hanover-square, who died on Dec. 25 last, was proved on the 7th ult. by Mrs. Sophia Brown, the widow, and Henry Brown, the son, the surviving executors, the personal estate being sworn under £45,000. The only persons interested under the will are testator's wife and children.

The will (dated Oct. 6, 1876) of Mr. Richard Winsloe, late of Carlsruhe, Baden, who died on Aug. 20 last at Baden-Baden, was proved in London on the 4th ult. by Richard William Charles Winsloe, Alfred Winsloe, and Philip George Winsloe, the sons, the executors, the personal estate in England being sworn under £25,000. The testator disposes of all his property, including his shares and interest in the *Times* and *Mail* London newspapers, upon various trusts for the benefit of his wife and children.

The will (dated Oct. 29, 1874) with three codicils (dated June 2, 1877, and Nov. 5, 1878) of Mr. William Kitching, formerly of the principal registry of the Court of Probate, and of Putney, Surrey, and late of No. 2, Denmark-villas, St. Mildred's-road, Ramsgate, who died on Nov. 9 last, was proved on the 4th ult. by Francis Robinson and Frederick Kruckenberg, the executors, the personal estate being sworn under £16,000. The testator, after leaving some legacies and annuities, gives the residue of his estate to the Governesses' Benevolent Institution, Sackville-street, Piccadilly, for the purpose of founding annuities of £30, according to the regulations of such institution.

The will (dated Aug. 10, 1872) of Mr. Thomas Christopher Booth, the eminent shorthorn breeder, late of Warlaby Ainderby, Steeple, Yorkshire, who died on Sept. 7 last, was proved on the 8th ult. by John Bainbridge Booth and William Charles Booth, the brothers, William Lockwood, and George Woodcock Wray, the executors, the personal estate being sworn under £16,000.

Mr. W. Laslett, of Abberton Hall, Worcestershire, late M.P. for that county, has executed a deed of gift by which he conveys to Earl Beauchamp and others his estate at Hinton-on-the-Green, Gloucestershire, yielding £3000 yearly, in trust for religious and charitable purposes. There is no restriction as to the objects of the trust, except that the religious purposes are to be in connection with the Church of England; and there is no limit as to locality.

Major-General Hamley, C.B., Royal Artillery, has been awarded the distinguished-service pension vacant by the appointment of Lieutenant-General Franklyn, Royal Artillery, to be Colonel Commandant.

A new institution at Brighton, to be known as the Nineteenth Century Club, was opened to members on Monday, having been founded and started at the expense of Mr. Peter Taylor, M.P. for Leicester, as an experiment to test the practicability of opening libraries, museums, and other places of national recreation on Sundays. The members will have the institution for their exclusive use on week days, having, besides other conveniences, the advantage of a large library of books, the property of the hon. member, who lends them to the club on the stipulation that the library shall on Sundays be open in some reasonable manner to non-members as well as members. The club, to which women as well as men will be admitted, starts with no definite programme as a political institution, and will only seek generally to give facilities for instruction in political, social, scientific, and other kinds of useful knowledge, and for "the promotion of free discussion of all subjects affecting the welfare of mankind."

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**DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S
CHLORODYNE.**—Dr. J. C. Browne (late
Army Medical Staff) discovered a remedy to
denote which he coined the word CHLORO-
DYNE. Dr. Browne is the Sole Inventor
and it is therefore evident that, as he has
never published the formula, anything else
sold under the name CHLORODYNE must
be a piracy.

**DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S
CHLORODYNE.**—All attempts at analysis
have failed to discover its composition.

**DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S
CHLORODYNE.**—Vice-Chancellor Sir W.
Page Wood stated publicly in Court that Dr. J.
Collis Browne was undoubtedly the inventor
of Chlorodyne, that the whole story of the
defendant was deliberately untrue, and he
regretted to say that it had been sworn to.
See the "Times," July 13, 1864.

**DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S
CHLORODYNE** is a Liquid Medicine which
assuages pain of every kind, affords a calm and
refreshing sleep WITHOUT HEADACHE,
and invigorates the Nervous System when
exhausted.

**DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S
CHLORODYNE.**

**COLDS, BRONCHITIS,
COUGHS, ASTHMA.**

**DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S
CHLORODYNE.**

Extract from the "Medical Times," Jan. 12, 1866.
"Is prescribed by scores of orthodox prac-
titioners. Of course it would not be thus
singularly popular did it not supply a want
and fill a place."

**DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S
CHLORODYNE.**

From Surgeon Hawthorne, Henry-street, Banbridge,
Ireland.
"I have been in the habit of prescribing
your preparation of Chlorodyne pretty largely
these last three months. I have invariably
found it useful, particularly in the latter
stages of Phthisis, allaying the incessant and
harrassing cough; also in Chronic Bronchitis
and Asthma."

**DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S
CHLORODYNE.**

From F. J. Freeland, Esq., Surgeon, Chichester.
"Mr. Freeland presents his compliments to
Mr. Davenport, and requests another supply
of Chlorodyne. It has been of marked service
in a Case of Diseased Chest, in allaying the
cough, and relieved very severe 'after-pains'
in another person."

**DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S
CHLORODYNE** most effectually relieves
those too often fatal diseases
CHOLERA and DIPHTHERIA.

**DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S
CHLORODYNE**
is the great specific for

**CHOLERA,
DYSENTERY,
DIARRHŒA.**

Earl Russell communicated to the College
of Physicians that he had received a despatch
from her Majesty's Consul at Manila to the
effect that Cholera had been raging fearfully,
and that the ONLY Remedy of any service
was CHLORODYNE.—See "Lancet," Dec. 31,
1864.

**DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S
CHLORODYNE.**

The General Board of Health, London,
reports that it acts as a charm, one dose
generally sufficient.

**DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S
CHLORODYNE.**

Dr. Gibbon, Army Medical Staff, Calcutta,
states:—"Two doses completely cured me of
diarrhœa."

**DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S
CHLORODYNE**
rapidly cuts short all attacks of

**EPILEPSY, PALPITATION,
SPASMS, HYSTERIA,
COLIC.**

**DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S
CHLORODYNE**
is the true palliative in

**NEURALGIA, RHEUMATISM,
GOUT, CANCER,
TOOTHACHE.**

From Jno. E. Goulstone, M.D., late Principal
Surgeon to the Steamship Great Eastern.
"I can confidently state that Chlorodyne is
an admirable Sedative and Anti-Spasmotic,
having used it in Neuralgia, Hysteria,
Asthma, and Consumption with remarkably
favourable results. It relieved a fit of
Asthma in four minutes, where the patient
had suffered eleven years in a most distressing
manner, no previous remedy having had so
immediate and beneficial an effect."

From Dr. B. J. Boulton and Co., Horncastle.
"We have made pretty extensive use of
Chlorodyne in our practice lately, and look
upon it as an excellent direct Sedative and
Anti-Spasmotic. It seems to allay pain and
irritation in whatever organ, and from what-
ever cause. It induces a feeling of comfort
and quietude not obtainable by any other
remedy, and it seems to possess this great
advantage over all other sedatives, that it
leaves no unpleasant after-effects."

IMPORTANT CAUTION.
The immense sale of this remedy has given
rise to many unscrupulous imitations.
N.B.—Every Bottle of GENUINE CHLORODYNE
bears on the Government Stamp the Name of
the INVENTOR.

the Parish of St. Clement Danes, in the County of Middlesex,
by GEORGE C. LEIGHTON, 198, Strand, aforesaid.—SATURDAY
FEBRUARY 1, 1879.